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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, fog becoming sun-
ny after 9. Temp. 9-19 (48-64). Thursday, rain becoming
variable. LOWDOWN: Wednesday, dry with sunny spells. Temp.
9-18 (48-64). CHARMEL: Cold. ROME: Wednesday, fair.
Temp. 7-21 (45-70). NEW YORK: Wednesday, rain. Temp. 10-15
(50-59).

No. 29,630 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1978 Established 1887

**Belgian,
Italian
Are Slain
In Zaire**

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 16 (WP)—A Belgian and an Italian have been killed and there were mounting fears here today for the safety of an undetermined number of other Europeans and Americans being held by rebel forces in Zaire's southern mining town of Kolwezi.

[According to wire dispatches from Brussels and Rome, several Europeans were killed last weekend in the fighting, including the Belgian and Italian, whose deaths have been confirmed.]

As heavy fighting between pro-government troops and the rebels continued for the sixth day around Zaire's most important copper center, informed sources here said that three or four Europeans, several of them apparently Belgians, had been executed by the dissidents in Kolwezi during the last weekend. It was not known whether any American was among them.

[In Washington, the Defense Department announced that paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division and transport planes had been placed on alert for a possible evacuation of Americans and other foreign nationals in Zaire.]

The sources also reported that initial efforts to open negotiations with the rebels for the evacuation of 3,000 to 4,000 Europeans living in the war zone had met with no success, suggesting that they may now be bargaining chips in the dissident dealing with Western governments as well as with Zaire.

Conflicting Reports

Just how many Europeans are being held remains unclear amid the conflicting reports reaching here and European capitals about the deteriorating situation in Zaire's southern Shaba province. There are around 80 Americans, including dependents, stationed in Kolwezi. Most of them work for the Morrison Knudsen Co., which is building a 1,000-mile-long high tension wire across Zaire to bring power to the copper mines.

Both European diplomatic sources in Brussels and spokesmen for the Congo National Liberation Front, the group behind the Shaba insurgency, reported that Kolwezi as well as the railway town of Mushahata, 60 miles to the west, had fallen to the rebels.

But some reports arriving here today seem to indicate that the Zairian army was still holding out in several parts of Kolwezi and that not all Europeans there were captives of the rebels. One report said that only a number of males had been rounded up.

[A large group of foreign residents was believed to have taken

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Women of the Taotbat tribe of stone people recently discovered living in the crater of an extinct volcano in the central Philippines. They use bark for clothing and subsist mainly on root crops.

Living in Extinct Crater

Primitive Filipino Tribe Found

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—A tribe of cave dwellers wearing loincloths made of hammered bark has been found living inside the crater of an extinct volcano in the jungle wilderness of the Philippines, the government announced yesterday.

A spokesman said President Ferdinand Marcos visited the area — 430 miles southwest of Manila — during the day by helicopter.

The spokesman did not say who discovered the tribe or when it was found. He said it could not be established if the tribe, which has been the subject of legends, had ever been in contact with other people.

The crater is located in Palawan province on a 70-mile-long island that juts out into the South China Sea. The area is remote, surrounded by deep ravines and gorges and

**U.K. Approves
A Plan to Build
A-Waste Plant**

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters)—Britain will go ahead with a controversial plan to build a giant plant to reprocess nuclear waste in the English lake district, Parliament decided last night.

By 224 votes to 80, the House of Commons gave the state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. permission for a 600 million (\$1,100 million) expansion at the Windscale plant in northwest England.

In going ahead with the plan, Britain has rejected President Carter's recommendation that spent nuclear fuel should be stored so that plutonium produced in reprocessing could not be used for making bombs.

An Eritrean Rebel Group Denies It

Ethiopia Offensive Said to Start

NAIROBI, May 16 (UPI)—Ethiopia today announced the start of its long-expected offensive to crush the rebels in the northern province of Eritrea. Addis Ababa said that it is aided by Cuban and Soviet forces who are "dying with us and fighting with us."

One Eritrean guerrilla group confirmed that the Ethiopian army had launched "the largest offensive" in the 17-year war. However, a second rebel organization denied the reports.

"At this very hour and minute, the popular masses and the anti-imperialist forces are falling on the battlefield in the Eritrean administrative region," the Ethiopian radio quoted the country's leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, as saying.

He added, "The blood of many of our brothers is being shed every hour and many of them are dying."

Col. Mengistu said that Ethiopia was receiving aid from the Cubans, Russians and other friendly nations.

"In the friends' camp we have the U.S.S.R., Cuba, Southern Yemen and the German Democratic Republic," he said. "The genuine progressive comrades whom we have mentioned above are living with us, dying with us and fighting with us, standing side by side with the broad masses of Ethiopia."

Col. Mengistu, however, did not spell out the specific roles the estimated 1,000 Soviet advisers and

17,000 Cuban troops now in Ethiopia are playing in the Eritrean offensive.

About 500 Cuban troops were in the Eritrean port of Assab acting as military advisers. The port is surrounded by the secessionist guerrillas and can be reached only from the sea.

Spokesmen for the largest guerrilla group, the Eritrean Liberation Front, said in a statement: "The Ethiopians are using nearly half of the 40,000 troops of the Asmara garrison. Air raids and bombardments started this morning [Monday]. They are using many tanks and heavy armor."

**50 Africans
Reported Slain
By Rhodesians**

SALISBURY, May 16 (Reuters)—Fifty African civilians have been killed in a battle between Rhodesian security forces and black nationalist guerrillas, military headquarters reported today. A communiqué said 24 tribespeople were wounded.

The communiqué said the clash took place late Sunday night in an unspecified curfew area.

"A routine patrol came across a meeting of tribesmen in the curfew area," it said. "The security forces opened fire on the terrorists, killing the CT [Communist terrorist] addressing the tribesmen."

"This resulted in other groups of terrorists opening fire from different positions at the security forces, across and through the tribesmen."

Snowfall in Yalta

MOSCOW, May 16 (REUTERS)—About 2 inches of snow has fallen this week in the Crimean resort of Yalta where holiday-makers would normally be taking to the Black Sea beaches, an official newspaper reported today.

54-44 Vote Victory for Carter
Senate Upholds Arms Sale To Saudis, Egypt, Israel

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT)—The Senate yesterday upheld President Carter's controversial decision to sell warplanes in a package to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

After an all-day debate, it voted 54 to 44 last night against a move to thwart the controversial arms sales, and thus opened the way for a first major influx of American warplanes to two Arab nations.

Under law, an arms sale proposed by the administration does not require approval by Congress, but the sale can be blocked within 30 days of official submission if both houses approve resolutions opposing it. Mr. Carter submitted the package on April 28.

The vote was a muted triumph for Mr. Carter, who had sought to avoid a floor fight on the \$4.8-billion package. Last Thursday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee deadlocked 8 to 8 on the issue and sent the matter to the full Senate without a recommendation.

Vote Indicates Shift In Views on Mideast

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—Three years ago this month in a moment of diplomatic tension between the United States and Israel, 76 U.S. senators signed a letter to President Ford strongly backing Israel and bringing an end, for all practical purposes, to the Ford-Kissinger Middle East policy "reassessment."

Earlier Tribe

Another group of cave dwellers, the stone-age Tasaday, was discovered in 1971 in a rain forest in the center of Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines. The Tasadays numbered only 28 persons when discovered and had fashioned loincloths out of the broad leaves of a ground orchid.

Earlier Tribe

They did not practice any form of agriculture, but depended only on wild tubers and the pith of a palm for food.

At the time, the only tools they had were crudely fashioned out of stone.

Earlier Tribe

Scientific circles said it is premature to say if the discovery is of any major significance. After the Tasadays were discovered in 1971, anthropologists said they would not be surprised if similar primitive people were found in other remote areas of the Philippines.

The announcement did not say what kind of tools the Tasadays used.

But in contrast to the Tasadays, the Tasobats apparently grow some kind of tobacco, wear multi-colored necklaces that appear to be made of beads and build fires by rubbing two stones together, using dried moss as tinder.

Mr. Marcos said the men were sturdy with well-proportioned bodies and averaged about five feet in height.

No other details of the tribe's culture were released. The spokesman said more information still had to be sorted out.

The settlement is located south of a network of about 200 caves where anthropologists have found pottery, jewelry, primitive tools and other artifacts believed to be thousands of years old.

An American archeological consultant of the Philippine government, Dr. Robert Fox, dug up a man's fossilized skull in one of the caves in 1962. Tests on the skull, called "Tabon man," have proven it to be 24,000 years old.

Officials and some photographers have stayed behind in the valley for more studies.

Threats to Journalists

Tension Surrounds Orlov Trial

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, May 16 (NYT)—Fifteen prosecution witnesses were called today in the trial of dissident Yuri Orlov, but he was given only a brief opportunity to question them, his wife said, and was refused permission to look at documents referred to in their testimony.

Most of the witnesses were summoned to depict Soviet society as free and benevolent in an effort to show that reports issued by Mr. Orlov's committee monitoring human-rights violations were false.

Under Soviet law, such a showing of factual error is required to convict someone of "anti-Soviet agitation," the charge Mr. Orlov faces. It could bring him imprisonment of up to seven years followed by five years of exile in Siberia.

Today, as on the opening day of the trial yesterday, an American diplomat, Richard Combs, was barred from entering the courtroom, and no foreign newsmen were admitted. Friends and supporters of the 53-year-old physicist were also excluded. About 25 of them waited through the day on the street.

His wife, Irina, and two sons by a previous marriage, Dmitri and Aleksandr, were allowed to attend.

And when they emerged late this afternoon, uniformed policemen refused to let them stand and talk to the waiting group of reporters and dissidents.

Under repeated orders to move on, the small crowd developed into a walking press conference that moved slowly away from the quiet side street near the courthouse, toward a busier intersection, ending up in a parking lot near a small department store, where it attracted the attention of shoppers and passers-by.

Just as the gathering was about to break up, an officer with a captain's insignia grabbed the microphone of a tape recorder belonging to Douglas Stanglin of United Press International. There were protests, and as dissidents helped Mr. Stanglin wrench the mike away, one activist was seized by the police, and a second captain grabbed and pushed David Satter, an American who works for the Financial Times of London.

Several dissidents were also shoved, and several persons in the crowd that gathered shouted insults. One woman yelled to a dissident, "you have a Jewish face."

Earlier in the day, two British correspondents, Richard Beeston

of the Daily Telegraph and Oliver Waites of Reuters, were threatened as they left the area by four men who appeared to be in their late twenties.

"Zionists, Zionists," they shouted. And one yelled, "Jews, we'll shoot you." Then they made the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Opening Set

Japan Militants Continue Narita Airport Protest

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Foes of Tokyo's new international airport burned government signs and chained themselves to fences as they kept up their campaign to block the opening of the Narita installation Sunday.

The signs ordering the agitators to leave the airport area were posted by Transport Ministry officials who also read orders to leave over loudspeakers to leftist extremists and farmers holed up in two strongholds near the airport's one operational runway.

The officials were backed by riot police in armored vehicles. But no attempt was made to evict the demonstrators, and no fighting was reported.

The Narita airport, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo, is scheduled to open after 12 years of battles in which five persons have been killed, including four riot policemen. A scheduled opening March 30 was postponed after a mass demonstration and attack in which the extremists invaded the control tower and wrecked its equipment.

Right of Assembly

A new law empowers the police to clear out anything within two miles that hinders the safe operation of the airport. But lawyers for the airport opponents filed an appeal today asking the Chiba district court to declare the law unenforceable. The suit charged that it violates rights of assembly guaranteed by the Constitution.

Narita was built because Tokyo's Haneda Airport is too small for the growing international traffic. Farmers in the Narita area oppose it because they have been forced to sell their lands, and their cause has been taken up by extremists opposed to the government as well as by environmentalists opposed to aircraft and noise pollution.

Three Arrested

Three young men were caught during the night trying to break into a radar station used to guide airplanes in and out of Haneda. Police said that they refused to answer any questions.

Militants have blown up transport facilities at a number of points around Japan in the last two weeks to show opposition to the new airport.

Meanwhile, police raided about 60 homes throughout the country and confiscated papers to be used as evidence in criminal trials involving past confrontations.

Leftist extremists raise their flags and banners during a protest rally near the Narita airport site.

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Setback Seen to Goal of Power

Italy Vote Slows Communists

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Christian Democratic gains in a voters' backlash to the slaying of Aldo Moro by the ultra-leftist Red Brigades appear certain to slow the Communist drive to get into the Italian government.

Official returns from municipal elections Sunday and Monday in which about 7 percent of Italy's voters gave the Christian Democrats 42.5 percent of the vote and the Communists 26.5 percent, a difference of 16 percentage points.

Record for Bibles

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—A record 410 million copies of the Bible or portions of the Bible were distributed throughout the world last year by the United Bible Societies, the American Bible Society said today.

Tension Surrounds Trial Of Dissident in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

sounds and gestures of machine-guns.

Dissidents reported that last night, the KGB secret police searched the apartments of five activists and detained Miss Malva Landa, a member of the watch committee monitoring rights violations under the Helsinki accords. She recently returned from exile in Siberia and does not have permission to live in Moscow. She was reportedly told to leave the capital.

There was no word from Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, where two Helsinki-group members and Georgian nationalists, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, were being tried. Mrs. Yelena Sakharov, wife of Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and leading dissident, said telephone calls to activists there were not getting through and she believed the authorities had cut off their communications with Moscow to prevent reports on the trial.

Mrs. Orlov described today's session in Moscow as creating a "nervous, difficult situation." Soviet court procedure allows the defendant, as well as his lawyer, to make arguments and put questions, but in fact, she contended, "Orlov lost his right to defend himself fully. The judge interrupted him all the time."

When a witness referred to a document he had supposedly written and Mr. Orlov would ask to see it, she said, the judge would deny him permission. Often, when he sought to question a witness, the prosecutor would object and the judge would rule the question irrelevant. The hand-picked crowd in the courtroom, about 50 stony-faced, middle-aged men and women brought by bus, laughed frequently at Mr. Orlov, she said.

The Communist percentage was slightly higher than the 25.8 percent they got in the 1972 municipal elections in those areas. But the Christian Democratic increase was considerable, from 37.5 percent to 42.5.

The returns show the maturity of the Italian voters, who used the ballot against the gun, said Clelio Darida, the Christian Democratic under secretary of the Interior Ministry.

However, he made clear that his party did not want the election results to affect its alliance with the Communists, which gives Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government its parliamentary majority.

"I believe the need for national harmony and the reasons that make stability necessary also to fight terrorism is no less stronger, even if debate between the parties may heat up," said Mr. Darida.

The Communist Party, which parlayed its 1976 showing into the parliamentary alliance with the Christian Democrats and three other parties in March, admitted, "The terrorist aggression under the Red Brigades has brought about a situation of confusion, provocation and alarm."

It deplored the "illegitimate" use of the Communist label by the Red Brigades who kidnapped Mr. Moro, the five-time premier and president of the Christian Democratic Party, on March 16 and left his chained, bullet-riddled body in the center of Rome May 9.

In the seven weeks that Mr. Moro was missing, the Communists were unwavering in their condemnation of the Red Brigades and in their support of the Christian Democrats' refusal to negotiate on the basis of the kidnappers' demand for the release of 13 imprisoned terrorists. The Red Brigades were just as emphatic in their condemnation of the Communist Party for its alliance with the government.

The Socialists and the other two moderate leftist parties in the government alliance, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans, also gained over their 1976 showing, with a total of 21.3 percent compared to 15.1. The neo-fascists of the Italian Social Movement dropped from 7.1 percent to 4.5.

The rest of the 2.5 million votes in towns of more than 5,000 people were spread among a dozen smaller groups. The trend was the same in smaller towns, in which about 900,000 voted.

Police in Taranto, in southern Italy, reported that an anonymous telephone caller had threatened that the Red Brigades would "execute" the mayor and two other persons unless Renato Curcio, the Red Brigades' founder now on trial in Turin, was freed today.

Police said the same threat was made by telephone to the local newspaper and to the central police station Monday morning. They said they believed the calls were a hoax.

Investigators said they found the cell and a hoard of 12,000 bullets of various calibers in a raid on the home of Bruno Gentilezza, 40, who has a record as a narcotics dealer and a fence. He was arrested along with his wife, Anna, 36.

The police said they believed the subterranean cell may have served as a prison for Mr. Moro or some other recent kidnapping victim.

Investigators said they had no direct evidence linking Gentilezza to the Red Brigades or other terrorist groups but there have been many recent instances of common criminals consorting with guerrillas.

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Sens. Henry Jackson, Frank Church and Jacob Javits chat after the Senate vote.

Senate Upholds Carter on Planes Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

two of the Senate's key conservatives — Sens. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and James B. Allen, D-Ala., — divided on the issue: Sen. Allen opposed the sale; Sen. Byrd supported them. Two prominent liberals also split. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., opposed the arms package. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., supported it.

Two veteran senators with a long-time allegiance to Israel, Sens. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Ribicoff, also divided on the issue.

During the debate several Democrats spoke intensely and in some anger about the Carter administration's foreign policy.

Several opponents of the sale said that the administration's proposal ran counter to Mr. Carter's pledge that the United States would stop serving as "arms seller of the world."

Supporters made it plain that their decision to approve was not easily made. "I have agonized over the decision which is thrust upon us today more than any other I can recall since coming to the Senate," said Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo. He added that "it would be a catastrophe" if Saudi oil reserves fell to a hostile power.

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Mideast plane-sale package and said it violated American commitments to Israel.

"This is definitely a negative development from the viewpoint of Israel's security," Mr. Begin told reporters after briefing the defense and foreign affairs committee of the Knesset (parliament) on the jet sales to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was quoted by the Hebrew newspaper Maariv as saying, "We fought against this affair and I hope we won't have to fight against the planes."

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said \$39 million of the cut would come out of \$785 million in aid proposed for Israel and \$37.5 million would come out of \$750 million proposed for Egypt.

He said the rest of the cut would be scattered throughout the \$3.6-billion authorization for U.S. economic aid for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

A \$1-billion U.S. military aid bill is awaiting separate House action, possibly later this month.

The 5 percent cut has been proposed each year by some Republicans. Until last year it was always defeated.

Earlier Action

In earlier action on the \$3.6-billion bill, the House renewed a prohibition against U.S. aid for Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba and Uganda but dropped Laos from the banned list.

It rejected an effort to allow President Carter to give Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba and Uganda but dropped Laos from the banned list.

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Democrat president who strongly advocated arms sales.

The support of the Senate GOP leader, Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, was considered important. Sources close to Sen. Baker said he would have won major backing for his own presidential hopes by opposing the sales.

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Passes \$3.6-Billion Bill

House Cuts Foreign Aid To Both Israel and Egypt

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The House approved a \$3.6-billion foreign aid bill yesterday after reducing the measure by 5 percent over arguments that the cut would hurt prospects for a Mideast peace.

The bill was then approved 225 to 148 and sent to the Senate.

The \$150-million cut was approved 200 to 172. Opponents said half the \$150 million cut will come from U.S. aid to Israel and Egypt, undermining in particular Israel's confidence that it can take risks for peace.

"The willingness of Israel to make tough concessions — which will probably be necessary — will depend on their confidence in our continued support," said Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y. "Give the prospects for peace a chance."

Exempted Items

But Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., who proposed the 5 percent economy cut, said it should not be large enough to affect peace negotiations. Rep. Bauman explained that it worked out to \$150 million because several items were exempted.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said \$39 million of the cut would come out of \$785 million in aid proposed for Israel and \$37.5 million would come out of \$750 million proposed for Egypt.

He said the rest of the cut would be scattered throughout the \$3.6-billion authorization for U.S. economic aid for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

A \$1-billion U.S. military aid bill is awaiting separate House action, possibly later this month.

The 5 percent cut has been proposed each year by some Republicans. Until last year it was always defeated.

Earlier Action

In earlier action on the \$3.6-billion bill, the House renewed a prohibition against U.S. aid for Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba and Uganda but dropped Laos from the banned list.

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Cambodia and Laos humanitarian aid, subject to Congressional veto in return for a full accounting of Americans missing in the Indochina war.

It also rejected an effort to reduce future U.S. aid to Panama as that country begins to get more aid money from the Panama Canal under the treaties that ultimately turn the canal over to Panama.

It approved an additional \$10 million to aid Cyprus refugees.

The \$3.6-billion bill allocates about \$1.6 billion for the Middle East and \$2-billion to other countries for economic development, population planning, health and similar programs.

U.S. Shifts To Send Aid To Managua

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—In a move that some State Department sources call a bow to congressional supporters of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, the Carter administration is releasing \$12 million in aid to Nicaragua that previously had been held up for human-rights violations.

According to the sources, the policy reversal resulted, at least in part, from pressure put on the administration by Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Texas. He is the most active and vocal congressional member of a group that has urged Somoza's removal from office.

Rep. Wilson, the sources said, had threatened an all-out effort to hold the administration's fiscal 1979 foreign-aid requests hostage to his demands.

Specifically, the sources added, the congressmen had vowed to use his influence in the House Appropriations Committee to block a requested increase in the U.S. contribution to international lending institutions.

He also threatened to sponsor legislation cutting off aid to at least six other countries that he said have records of human rights violations worse than that of Nicaragua.

Administration officials who were involved in the decisions to free the aid conceded privately that Rep. Wilson's pressures were "an influencing factor." However, they also insisted that several other considerations played a part in the policy change.

All of the aid in question, these officials noted, is of a nonmilitary nature and meets congressional and Carter administration guidelines for providing direct benefits for Nicaragua's poor and needy.

In addition, the officials said, the ban imposed by the administration last year on transfers of military equipment to Nicaragua remains in force. They also said that the administration had not agreed to a request by Rep. Wilson that the United States provide Mr. Somoza with such "gray-area" equipment as helicopters.

Whether a similar operation may be planned this time is not known, but the threat to European lives and the holding of hostages there as now suggested to analysts here a strong parallel between the two rebellions.

The struggle for control of Kolwezi is thought here to be crucial because of the economic importance of the mining center and the psychological impact its loss would have on the Mobutu government. The National Liberation Front has already stated that its main objective, this year at last, is the overthrow of President Mobutu.

Once Kolwezi falls, the rebels are expected to move on Tenke, 45 air miles to the east and a strategic road and rail junction for the export of one-third to one-half of all of the country's copper. With Tenke in their hands, the rebels would presumably halt all copper exports to the north in the hope of provoking an economic crisis for the Mobutu government.

The rest of Zaire's 450,000 tons of copper is exported via Zambia, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Reinforcement Reported

Control of the Tenke would also allow the Front's forces to isolate the Shaba province capital of Lubumbashi and to strike northward toward Kamina, a major Zairian air force base for its French-provided Mirage jets.

The government was reported today to be flying in troop reinforcements to Lubumbashi and to have imposed a curfew on the provincial capital.

Rebel forces are also said to be gathering for attacks on other main towns along the road and rail route west of Mutshatsha leading toward Kasaji and Dilolo.

There was no firm evidence today, after six days of fighting, that the Zairian army was having much success in dislodging the rebels from either Kolwezi or Mutshatsha despite the use of its Mirages to bomb and strafe. The rebels' use of urban guerrilla warfare tactics was said to be hampering the use of jets.

However, it appeared from most available reports that the Zairian army, led by the North Korean-trained Kamanyola Division, was fighting much harder this year than against the rebels. In addition, reports reaching here and European capitals tend to be 24 hours and in their information making it very unclear what the latest situation in the war zone really is.

Cholera in Philippines

MANILA, May 16 (UPI)—Cholera has killed at least 19 persons in the remote central island of Cagayan, but authorities said today the outbreak is under control.

Rebel forces are

346 Died Near Paris

\$62 Million in Damages Paid in '74 Air Crash

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (UPI)—More than \$62 million has been paid in damages to more than 1,100 persons around the world as a result of the second worst airline disaster in aviation history, the 1974 crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 near Paris.

U.S. District Judge Pierson Hall, who wrote a seminal report on the court actions, also issued some opinions which could have wide-ranging effect in similar civil suits in the future.

The 43-page report written for judicial officials was given to the Los Angeles Times by Judge Hall and includes suggestions on how to handle such huge suits in the future.

Until the collision last year of two jumbo jets on the Canary Islands the Paris crash, which killed

all 346 persons on the plane, was the worst in aviation history.

Liability Issue

The suits never went to trial on the issue of liability. They were handled by the federal court in Los Angeles because the prime contractor of the plane, McDonnell Douglas, and the subcontractor, General Dynamics Corp., are in the United States.

The plane crashed after a cargo door blew open in flight, which led to the collapse of the cabin floor.

Judge Hall issued eight opinions, among them one that California's law denying punitive damages in death cases was unconstitutional.

The issue of whether punitive damages could be recovered by the plaintiffs stalled many settlements, but ultimately all but two plaintiffs waived the right to punitive damages. The issue of punitive damages is still on appeal.

Legal Fees

The settlements ranged from \$10,000 to \$900,000. The largest was for the death of a 39-year-old man survived by his wife, an adult son and three minor children. After attorneys' fees, the widow received \$190,350 and each of the four children a little more than \$95,000.

There were 33 cases that were settled for more than \$500,000. Less than a dozen of those exceeded \$700,000. Also, 117 cases were settled for \$100,000 or less. The smallest settlement was for \$10,000, less attorneys' fees and costs and went to the foster parents of a 24-year-old single male.

The two small children and a grandparent of a couple killed in the crash were awarded \$1.5 million by one of the few juries that heard a damage claim, but the case is still on appeal.

Judge Hall complimented the scores of attorneys for families involved in the litigation and said the average fees amounted to only 17 percent of the damages paid, instead of the usual 33 percent.

Against Suit by an Individual

Supreme Court Upholds Indian Tribe

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—The Supreme Court ruled 7 to 1 today that the right of an individual Indian to the equal protection of the laws must yield to the right of the tribe to decide who its members will be.

The decision upholds the custom of the Santa Clara Pueblos of excluding from its tribe children of a mixed marriage in which the woman is a Santa Clara, the tribe admits as members children of mixed marriages in which the man is a Santa Clara.

Julia Martinez, the woman who brought the suit, married a Navajo in 1941. The couple had 10 children. The eight survivors, all adults, live on the reservation in northern New Mexico. They have been accepted into the tribe's ancient religion, speak its unique lan-

guage, Tewa, and practice traditional customs.

Mrs. Martinez has been trying for 32 years — until 1963 in the tribal government, after that in the federal courts — to compel the tribe to enroll her children.

Strain on Resources

The tribe dates back 600 to 700 years. For most of that period, mixed marriages were rare. But by 1935, with decreasing isolation, such marriages occurred often enough to put a strain on the tribe's limited resources.

In 1939, two years before Mrs. Martinez married, the tribe gave up a four-year practice of dealing on a case-by-case basis with the question of membership of children of mixed marriages. Instead, it passed an ordinance automatically granting membership to mixed-marriage children when the father is a Santa Clara and denying it when the mother is.

Deprived of membership, Mrs. Martinez's children cannot vote in tribal elections or hold secular office in the pueblo. Upon their mother's death, they will be expelled from the reservation and will be unable to inherit her home or her interest in the tribe's commonly owned lands.

Conflict in Law

For the federal courts, troubling problems were posed by the relevant law, the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, because it has what Justice Thurgood Marshall, in the opinion for the court, termed "two distinct and competing purposes."

One is to strengthen the position of individual tribe members by

prohibiting a tribe from denying them the equal protection of the laws. The other is to further tribal self-government.

Although the court was "reluctant" to alter the balance between the two goals, Justice Marshall wrote, tribal sovereignty must prevail because, in the absence "of any unequivocal expression of contrary legislative intent . . . suits against the tribe under the ICRA are barred by its sovereign immunity from suit."

The dissenter, Justice Byron White, cited the concern Congress showed, in the period of more than three years preceding passage of the 1968 law, about deprivations of Indian rights by tribal authorities.

"I cannot believe, as does the majority," he wrote, that Congress "desired the enforcement of these rights to be left up to the very tribal authorities alleged to have violated them."

Bergland Calls Soviet Grain Tour Helpful

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said today, at the end of a week-long visit that took him to two important Soviet grain-producing areas, that he now has a much better idea of Soviet wheat-growing capability.

"I know what they can do and can't do and the problems they face, particularly weather," Mr. Bergland told newsmen at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

He left Moscow for Oslo, where he will represent the United States at Norwegian Constitutional Day celebrations tomorrow. Later in the week he and his party are to go to Poland, Hungary and Romania.

Mr. Bergland said that one area he concentrated on in his talks with Soviet officials was stepped-up exchanges of scientific information.

The Soviets reportedly have been slow to comply fully with the provisions of the 1973 accord on sharing information about crop sizes with the United States. It was designed to keep Soviet purchases from seriously disrupting U.S. agricultural markets.

New Head for UN Panel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 16 (AP)—Pierre Garigue-Guyon of France was elected president of the United Nations Trusteeship Council yesterday. The council supervises the last remaining trust territory — the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the United States.

While the court's refusal to accept a case does not set any national legal precedent, the action was regarded as further weakening any prospect that the court would recognize even a limited privilege of members of the press in keeping sources confidential.

Reporters' Appeals Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—The Supreme Court let stand yesterday two state court orders requiring reporters to identify sources of information that they had attempted to keep confidential.

The court declined to accept for review a New Mexico case in which four deputy sheriffs charged a local radio station with defamation and an Iowa suit that was filed against a lawyer after a divorce article appeared in a newspaper. In both instances, courts had ordered reporters to name their sources.

While the court's refusal to accept a case does not set any national legal precedent, the action was regarded as further weakening any prospect that the court would recognize even a limited privilege of members of the press in keeping sources confidential.

Raincoats: the trend is to comfort

For town wear, Lanvin 2 can show you an extraordinarily soft raincoat in a cotton and polyester mixture, cut straight (F 1,090). It comes in beige, moss, corn or black. But maybe you'd prefer one in



JUMPING FOR JOY—Corp. Cheryl Stearns, 22, (left) waits with other members of the Army's Golden Knights Precision Parachute Team to make a practice jump over Fort Bragg, N.C. Cheryl, who started jumping from flying airplanes when she was only 17, now has 1,800 jumps on her record and is the only woman member of the Army's prestige jumping team.

If Used Regularly for Long Periods

U.S. Study Says Marijuana Hurts Lungs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP)—Smoking as few as three marijuana cigarettes a week over a long period may significantly harm the lungs and harm them even more than regular cigarettes.

University of California scientists claimed yesterday.

The scientists' conclusion was based on observation of 74 regular smokers of marijuana, men who on the average have used the drug for more than five years. Although

their results strongly suggest the harmful effect, the researchers said, a study of hundreds of marijuana users should be made for verification.

A federal marijuana researcher,

Dr. Richard Stillman of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, nonetheless called the California finding "new and significant."

"This effect has been suspected," Dr. Stillman said, "I would say very few people now believe marijuana is entirely innocuous, though the evidence is coming in rather slowly that it's not, and there is still a whole spectrum of opinion ranging from saying it's harmless to saying it may be very harmful."

"A Caution"

"What we are saying could be considered a caution," said Dr. Donald Tashkin, associate professor of medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, who headed the study. "I'd say no one should be lulled into a false sense of security that smoking marijuana regularly — at least three times a week — is without any harmful effects on the lungs."

Dr. Tashkin, Barry Calvarese and Michael Simmons reported their study to a meeting of the American Lung Association in Boston. Between 1973 and 1977, they studied the lung function of 74 men, ages 21 to 33, who had used marijuana for at least two years and, on the average, smoked five marijuana cigarettes a week for at least the previous six months.

Fifty of the 74 also smoked tobacco. But the scientists compared the marijuana users with a set of matched controls — non-marijuana users of similar ages and tobacco habits — to make sure they were not just seeing an effect of tobacco.

On the average, the marijuana

users' lung function, measured by how hard they had to breathe, was impaired by 25 percent.

"This was small enough so the men weren't aware of it," Dr. Tashkin said. The men felt no shortness of breath and had no chronic coughs or other disease. But, he said, the lung effects were more marked in the chronic marijuana smokers than in men who smoked 16 or more cigarettes every day.

Amtrak Selling Pass Overseas

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Amtrak announced today that overseas residents can now buy a seven-day "U.S.A. Rail Pass" for \$100 for adults and \$50 for children aged 2-11.

The pass permits unlimited travel in a one-week period on the 26,000-mile Amtrak system, plus the Southern Railway route between Washington, D.C., and New Orleans.

The pass is for sale only overseas to permanent residents of foreign countries, plus Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the U.S. Canal Zone, American Samoa and Guam. U.S. citizens who are permanent residents of foreign countries qualify.

Further Than Pavlov

But then he went a step further. To show that the behavior resulted from altered brain chemistry, even in the absence of amphetamine, he gave some rats a major tranquilizer that is known to block the release of the brain chemical dopamine.

And when he measured dopamine in brain tissue taken from the high rats, he found similarly increased amounts — regardless of whether the animal had received amphetamine or not.

Going Beyond Pavlov

Study Finds Conditioning Alters Brain's Chemistry

By Lois Timnick

ATLANTA, May 16—It has been more than half a century since the Russian physiologist Pavlov and his salivating dog showed that behavior could be conditioned.

Last week, a team of researchers at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York demonstrated that not only behavior but actual chemical changes in the brain can be conditioned.

They gave amphetamine to rats, altering their brain chemistry and causing crazy behavior. Then they were able to condition the animals so that, placed in the same environment, the changes in both brain chemicals and behavior would occur even without the drug.

The work, carried out over the last year in the Bronx, may help to explain why drug addicts relax, how people fall asleep, what causes LSD flashbacks, why fake drugs often seem to work as well as the real thing, and how humans learn.

Effects on Rats

Dr. Wagner Bridger, acting chairman of the psychiatry department at Einstein, described his experiments at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting here last week.

Dr. Bridger said he gave amphetamine to a dozen laboratory rats daily for 10 days — and sounded a buzzer when he injected it into their abdomens. They reacted by bobbing their heads, sniffing, rearing up, pacing and moving in repetitive patterns — the animal equivalent of human schizophrenia.

Amphetamine produces such bizarre behavior, it is thought, by triggering an increase of a chemical messenger in the brain called dopamine.

On the 10th day, he substituted salt solutions for the drug, but kept the environment — the cage, the buzzer, etc. — the same. The animals behaved just as if they had gotten a shot of amphetamine.

Up to this point, Dr. Bridger had done little more than imitate Pavlov — using a drug to condition craveness instead of raw meat to condition mouth watering.

Further Than Pavlov

But then he went a step further. To show that the behavior resulted from altered brain chemistry, even in the absence of amphetamine, he gave some rats a major tranquilizer that is known to block the release of the brain chemical dopamine.

And when he measured dopamine in brain tissue taken from the high rats, he found similarly increased amounts — regardless of whether the animal had received amphetamine or not.

"The environment itself mimicked what the drug does," Dr. Bridger said. "We assumed the drug does its own thing, but it may just be conditioning: the whole behavior related to drug intake can influence the brain."

This offers a clue, he explained, to why drug addicts often get hooked again when they return to their old environment. If an addict takes just a little of a drug after withdrawal, he may go back on it. But it may be that the renewed addict needs even less than that.

"The environment itself makes him feel as though he has already got a little of it, and may trigger a relapse," he said. The conditioning will disappear with time, however, without the drug, he said.

These same kinds of environmental cues may trigger sleep, or cause the disturbing flashbacks former acid trippers often complain of, or explain what doctors call "the placebo effect" — the ability of fake pills to improve medical symptoms.

"The suggestion is," Dr. Bridger said, "that what happens is not just in the mind, but in the physical brain. It seems that suggestibility is not a psychological, but a biological thing."

Los Angeles Times

40 Million Said To Suffer From Mental Illness

GENEVA, May 16 (AP)—Forty million persons are suffering from mental illness throughout the world, the director-general of the World Health Organization said today.

Twice as many, he said, are seriously disabled by drug dependence, alcohol-related problems, mental retardation and nervous disorders.

The findings are part of a report submitted in the World Health Assembly here by Dr. Halfdan Mahler, Danish director-general of the health organization. The report warned that unless control measures are stepped up, "the already high prevalence of disorders will grow even higher in the decades to come."

It said that in many countries, mental disorder was now the main cause of disability for two out of every five disabled persons. In developed nations, it said, every third hospital bed is for psychiatric patients, while in the developing world a fifth of all those seeking help in general health services are suffering some form of mental disorder.

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find the latest copy of your favorite magazine. Or couldn't order your favorite drink.

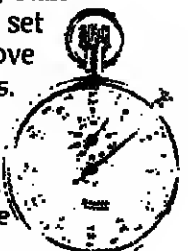
Or bit into the leg of a chicken that had compiled more flying hours than your Captain.

We don't want this kind of thing to happen at KLM. Ever. That's why we set exacting standards for all 200 of these services. And set up committees like the one pictured above to monitor how well we're doing things.

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Does it work? People who fly with us seem to think so. In a recent survey, 96% of KLM passengers rated our service as either good or excellent.

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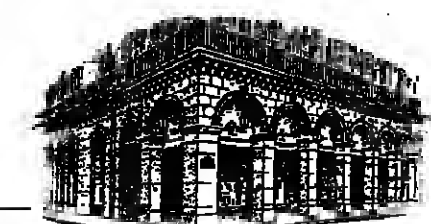


Book Expected On Son of Sam

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Earnest conversations have been conducted between a literary agent and several major publishing houses for sale of the life story of David Berkowitz, the admitted Son of Sam killer, it has been learned.

However, agent Theron Raines said that the project still is lacking a finished concept and a writer. He said that it appeared that a deal was "several weeks away at least."

Under provisions of the New York State Crime Victims Compensation Board, most or all of the profits could be turned over to victims of Son of Sam's 12-month rampage, in which six persons were killed and seven injured.



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U.S. Panel Urges Attack On High Cost of Housing

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—A federal task force, declaring that all Americans have a right to housing they can afford, has recommended that the government lead a concerted attack on high land, development and construction costs.

In tone, the task force report seems to urge a return to the fast-paced construction era of the 1950s. It calls for cutting red tape in the building codes and relaxing environmental and zoning restrictions.

The task force does not propose a national policy on zoning and land use, traditionally a local prerogative, but it recommends that the federal government set guidelines in such matters and threaten to cut off funds as a last resort.

One source said the recommendations, to go to Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, by June 1, will provoke "a firestorm of controversy" within the department, which created the task force last August, and among state and local officials.

Skepticism on Proposals
This source said that a proposal that the Housing and Urban Development Department should tell localities not to require garages with new houses and not to ban trailer homes will never be accepted. However, a department official said the task-force recommendations

"could lead to a stronger working partnership between us and city and state governments."

The task force proposal that is sure to be hotly debated calls for the department to develop guidelines that not only deal with garages and mobile homes but also tell localities to allow small houses and lot sizes and to provide zoning for such high density buildings as row houses or garden apartments.

These "minimal standards" should be promulgated by the end of this year, the task force said. Then, it suggested, over the next two years the department should encourage regional councils of government to develop standards for such things as land supply, housing density, site grading, curbs and gutters. Localities would not be forced to accept the guidelines or the regional standards.

Fund Withholding Urged
But if they did not, the task force report calls for the partial or total withholding of funds for urban development from noncomplying jurisdictions if all voluntary efforts at compliance fail.

The task force consists of 40 citizens and 12 government representatives and is chaired by William White, former director of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and now head of the department's New Community Development Corp.

The group found that "the high cost of housing is now a major problem for millions of American families." While many homeowners have benefited from the spiraling costs, young couples trying to buy their first home, low-income families, the elderly on fixed incomes and others have not been so fortunate, the report said.

"For these households, the high cost of shelter is not merely serious, it is too often an insurmountable crisis," the task force added.

House Unit Demands Embargo on Uganda

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The House International Relations Committee approved unanimously today a resolution calling on President Carter to support an embargo of U.S. trade with the government of Uganda's President Idi Amin, which it charged with conducting "a reign of terror."

The resolution, which does not have the force of law, is aimed primarily at ending what a committee member called the U.S. "coffee connection" with Uganda. Coffee is Uganda's primary export. A similar resolution is being considered in the Senate.

4 Die in Kansas Crash

LEON, Kan., May 16 (AP)—A truck ran into a car stopped by a flagman at a highway construction site and killed all four members of a Newton, Kan., family, police said.



TIME OWED—Patricia Hearst arrives at the Pleasanton, Calif., minimum security prison to begin serving the remainder of her 7-year sentence for bank robbery. Miss Hearst has served 2 months and prison and was free on \$1 million bail. She may be eligible for parole in 14 months.

Department of Energy Denies Charge

U.S. Lobbyist Says He Had Inside Data

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—A lobbyist for the oil industry has contended that he received advance notice of many actions by the Department of Energy and managed on one occasion to review a department letter to a senator before the letter was mailed.

The lobbyist, John Iannone, who works for the American Petroleum Institute, the principal oil industry trade association, made these assertions in a report to his superiors describing his activities within the Department of Energy in the first three months of the year.

The memorandum provides an unusual insight into how a regulated industry works behind the scenes to influence the actions of the government.

The text of Mr. Iannone's quarterly report was disclosed yesterday by Mark Green, director of Congress Watch, a public affairs lobbying organization associated with Ralph Nader. The Petroleum Institute confirmed the authenticity of the report.

Mr. Green would not say how he obtained the report, except to assert that it came from "an unimpeachable source."

Extraordinary Infiltration

In a letter to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Mr. Green said that, even allowing for self-serving exaggeration, the Iannone memorandum described "an extraordinary infiltration of DOE decision-making by an oil lobbyist" and raised "serious questions about the

Department of Energy's relationship with the oil industry."

In the report, which Mr. Iannone apparently prepared for his supervisor at the American Petroleum Institute, the lobbyist said that he had obtained advance notice of various aspects of more than a half a dozen important regulations and thus was able to modify some of them to the benefit of the oil industry.

Mr. Iannone said that on one occasion, the Department of Energy asked him to revise the membership of a government advisory committee so that it would be "more producer oriented."

On another occasion, the lobbyist said, he was given a copy of a letter from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to David Bardin, head of the Energy Regulation Administration.

Not Unusual

"Department of Energy offered to let me review their response before it was signed off and sent to Sen. Kennedy," Mr. Iannone's memorandum asserted.

It is not unusual for government regulatory agencies to give industries and other affected parties advance notice of actions by the agencies, and the incidents related in Mr. Iannone's report are a case in point.

Indeed, the Petroleum Institute issued a statement yesterday after Mr. Green's letter was made public asserting that the association used "every legitimate means to learn of [Department of Energy] actions in a timely manner and where helpful to inform the agency of the possible effects and suggest improvements."

The institute said that its activities "were entirely legal."

However, officials at the Department of Energy were disturbed by the implications of the memorandum, and Sen. Kennedy called for an investigation.

A spokesman for Mr. Schlesinger said: "The allegations had better not be true. To a large extent, they sound like the puffery of a lobbyist writing his own performance report. To the extent that it is not that, the matters will be investigated immediately."

Deliberate Official Policy

Sen. Kennedy issued a statement asserting that the memorandum "suggests a degree of coordination between API and DOE which one would expect to result only from deliberate official policy."

All told, Mr. Iannone's quarterly report cited 18 separate achievements, and Sen. Kennedy called for an investigation.

"Because of the inputs I gave to DOE on middle distillate [home heating oil] and mogas [automobile gasoline] monitoring, I was asked to review final rule-making for accuracy before they were sent to DOE's general counsel."

"I arranged a briefing with DOE officials and staff and opened up a 'new door' to present our problems to Schlesinger."

"Worked closely with DOE on gasoline price monitoring and got them to agree to a number of important changes before the system was released for public comment."

Mr. Iannone said that the most significant change he was able to

obtain was a shift in a price control system that resulted in "a higher index price, thus affording the companies greater flexibility and pricing."

In many different periods, critics have questioned the power and tactics of various lobbying groups such as the railroads, the bankers and broadcasters in Congress. Little attention, however, has been given to examining the influence of lobbyists on the executive branch.

An example of this relative lack of attention is that while there has long been a broad although relatively weak law requiring the public registration of those lobbying the Senate and the House, the House of Representatives has not required the registration of the lobbyists trying to influence the executive branch and independent regulatory agencies.

Until Year 2030

Social Security Reported Sound After Tax Increase

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—Scheduled increases in payroll taxes have ensured the financial health of the Social Security system for the next several decades, system trustees reported today as they warned Congress not to roll back those increases.

The warning came in the trustees' annual report and was issued on the eve of a scheduled meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee at which members may vote to reverse an earlier decision to roll back part of the increases scheduled for next year and 1980. The increases were approved by Congress last year, but the Ways and Means Committee voted 19 to 18 last Thursday to scale down the boost.

The trustees said that as a result of the increases voted last year and scheduled to start taking effect next year, the old-age and disability trust funds would be able to meet all needs until the year 2030, instead of facing disaster in the next

Madrid Is Urged To Hold Talks With Basques

MADRID, May 16 (UPI)—Political leaders urged the government yesterday to open negotiations with Basque separatists to seek an end to a growing wave of political violence in that region.

The appeals came after the violence claimed the fifth life in less than a week. Manuel Inigo Blanco, a member of the paramilitary Guernica Guard injured in the machine-gunning of a police vehicle by Basque guerrillas in San Sebastian last Tuesday, died in hospital Sunday night.

The violence is rooted in separatist demands for the immediate withdrawal of national police units from the Basque region and the release of jailed Basque political suspects.

Both Felipe Gonzalez, the chief of the opposition Socialist Workers Party, and Josep Turrado, president of the provisional autonomous government of Catalonia, urged the government to open negotiations with ETA, the Basque Homeland and Liberty separatist organization, which has carried out a long string of terrorist acts, mainly against the Civil Guard.

From 1917 to 1924, he won the Wanmaker 1/4-mile Race at the Millrose Games in New York City seven times (the event became the Wanmaker Mile in 1926). In 1924, he set the world indoor record to the mile with a time of 4 minutes 12 seconds.

In his first marathon, Mr. Ray completed the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 34 minutes, a respectable time even by modern standards.

He also worked as a cab driver and was a boxer.

Obituaries

Ralph Lowell of Boston, Banker, Philanthropist

BOSTON, May 16 (AP)—Ralph Lowell, 87, a Boston banker, philanthropist and founder of the first U.S. educational television station, died yesterday.

He made his mark in the business world as president and later chairman of the board of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. In 1967, at the age of 77, Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives listed Mr. Lowell as the officer or director of 44 corporations and institutions.

Mr. Lowell began his business career 70 years ago, addressing envelopes for \$4 a week at a Boston brokerage house. A few years later, he moved to the First National Bank as secretary to the president.

Mr. Lowell's fiscal prowess was exemplified by the growth of the Lowell Fund for Assisting Students at Harvard College. When he took over in 1922 as manager of the fund, it was worth \$238,000. When he turned it over to Harvard in 1959, the fund had grown to \$2,104,000.

One of seven generations of

Lowells to graduate from Harvard, he received honorary degrees from Tufts, Northeastern, Bates, Lowell Technical School, Boston University, Emerson, Brandeis, Boston College and Suffolk.

"When we say college here we mean Harvard," Mr. Lowell once said. "I can't think of any Lowells who didn't go."

Acting on the suggestion of Harvard President James Conant, Mr. Lowell formed the Broadcasting Council consisting of Harvard, Northeastern University, Boston College, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Brandeis University, the Museum of Science, the New England Conservatory, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The council took to the air as WGBH-TV in 1952, and WGBH-TV, Boston's educational television station, appeared two years later.

Dowsley Clark

HIBBING, Minn., May 16 (UPI)—Dowsley Clark, 82, former managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune and Toledo Blade, died Sunday.

E.F. Lindquist

IOWA CITY, May 16 (UPI)—E.F. Lindquist, 77, author of the National Merit Scholarship tests and several books on intelligence testing and measurement, died last week of a heart ailment.

Sir Michael West

BEMBRIDGE, Isle of Wight, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Sir Michael West, 72, former head of the British defense staff in Washington, has died.

Henry W. Newson

DURHAM, N.C., May 16 (AP)—Dr. Henry W. Newson, 68, a Duke University nuclear physicist who was instrumental in the creation of the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction in 1942, died Sunday.



ROBOT REMBRANDT—Prof. Harold Cohen of the University of California holds the umbilical cord of his computer-driven drawing machine as it shows what it can do. Prof. Cohen, an art instructor, says that the machine has been programmed to draw 300 pictures and can still be programmed to do many more patterns. Sure, but is it art?

Including Judges, Congressmen

U.S. Says Scientologists Kept Files on 'Enemies'

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—The Church of Scientology, in its efforts to investigate and attack its "enemies," kept files on five Washington federal judges, Sen. Edward Kennedy, other members of Congress, Jacqueline Onassis, the Better Business Bureau and the American Medical Association, according to Scientology documents in the possession of federal investigators.

The Scientology files, summarized in a 525-page inventory filed in court by the federal government, were in many cases marked "eyes only," "top secret," "enemy names" and "battle plans."

Their contents were coded with phrases like "operation cat throat," "espionage" and "operation big mouth."

The documents, which were seized under subpoena by federal agents in raids of Scientology offices here and in Los Angeles last summer, including orders from top Scientology officials to investigate and attack certain government agencies, private businesses and individuals.

Pistols, Blackjack

Among other Scientology property seized in the raids were memos on how to obtain false identities and tap telephones, a lockpicking kit, electronic eavesdropping equipment, two .22-caliber pistols and a leather blackjack, according to the government inventory filed in federal court in Los Angeles.

Federal investigators studying the thousands of pages of seized Scientology papers also have found secret CIA documents, "apparently original" Internal Revenue Service documents and confidential letters between presidential Cabinet members, including one letter that ap-

parently was drafted but never sent.

Federal prosecutors are submitting some of the seized documents to a federal grand jury here that is investigating the Scientologists. A government affidavit filed in connection with last summer's searches quoted a former high-ranking Scientology official who said the Scientologists were waging an "all-out attack" on the government through infiltration, burglaries and buggings.

The Church of Scientology has answered that it has broken no laws and has in fact been the victim of a government conspiracy to destroy it. Government documents in its possession, according to Scientology officials, were legally obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Some of the documents seized by the government had been marked by the Scientologists "FOIA," according to the inventory, while others were marked "non-FOIA."

Police, Students Clash in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 16 (AP)—Police clashed today with several hundred students at Tehran University in continuing anti-government demonstrations in the capital.

Authorities said that at least a dozen students were arrested. No casualties were reported.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left today for Eastern Europe on a state visit delayed four days so that he could take command of troops sent to quell the demonstrations.

16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

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Joie Ray Dies; Held '24 Record For Mile Run

NEW YORK, May 16 (NYT)—Joie Ray, 84, a former world indoor record holder in the mile run and a member of the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, died in Benton Harbor, Mich., Saturday night after a short illness.

Mr. Ray was considered one of the greatest distance runners produced in the United States. He was a member of the U.S. Olympic team in 1920, 1924 and 1928, and he finished fifth in the marathon at the 1928 games.

Although he ran all the distance races, Mr. Ray was best known as a miler and a marathon runner. He won more than 950 medals during his career.

From 1917 to 1924, he won the Wanmaker 1/4-mile Race at the Millrose Games in New York City seven times (the event became the Wanmaker Mile in 1926). In 1924, he set the world indoor record to the mile with a time of 4 minutes 12 seconds.

In his first marathon, Mr. Ray completed the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 34 minutes, a respectable time even by modern standards.

He also worked as a cab driver and was a boxer.

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Paris Films

Chandler's 'Big Sleep' Wakes Up in England

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 16 (IHT)—As "The Big Sleep" begins, one catches sight of an auto driving on the left side of a country road. Yes, we are in England, to which the Raymond Chandler detective yarn has been transplanted for remake purposes (at the Marignan Pathe and the St. Germain Huchette in English).

This tough thriller, you may recall, had as its background downtown Los Angeles and Pasadena. Considerable overhauling has been necessary to meet the geographical switch. It is explained that Chandler's favorite private eye, Philip Marlowe, is an ex-GI who has stayed on in England after the war and the old millionaire with the two trouble-making daughters has moved from his Pasadena chateau to a stately English mansion and is now a crippled U.S. general living in retirement. He is played by James Stewart in a wheelchair.

The first film version was made in 1946 with Humphrey Bogart, then in his prime, as the daring dick. Bogart enacted Marlowe more than once and he became closely identified with the role. In replacing Bogart, Robert Mitchum, though he swaggers plausibly through the detective's trials and tribulations and ducks the whizzing bullets with panache, strikes the spectator persistently as a stand-in who has been promoted.

Certain details of the story ap-



Oliver Reed and Robert Mitchum in 'The Big Sleep.'

pear antiquated in the light of the present permissive day. The post book store that masked trade in pornography would be out of business in 1978. Most soldiers of World War II today would be on the threshold of 60. These elements have been juggled awkwardly instead of being submitted to thorough revision in the new adaptation, but the hide-and-seek of the novel yields a more gripping suspense melodrama than most of the recent scenarios of the ilk. The earlier motion picture, manufactured under the Hays "moral" code, was less bold in its speech and in its insinuations, but the latest screen edition, more frank and more faithful to the author, is unlikely to jolt the hardened contemporary moviegoer. It merchants shock treatment, but compared to "Looking for Mr. Goodbar," it is almost Bo-Peep.

Michael Winner, director of several memorable British comedies and the excellent thrillers, "Scorpio" and "Death Wish," has assembled a company of competent players, with Sarah Miles and Candy Clark as the nymphomaniacal daughters, with Stewart as the shaky old general, Oliver Reed as a shady gambling-hall proprietor, John Mills as a Scotland Yard inspector, Harry Andrews as a sinister butler and with Blakely as an underworld informer. His direction here, however, has not the flair of

Howard Hawks, who first told the macabre Chandler tale in cinematic terms. Winner has been handicapped by the altered scene, but even allowing for this, he cannot match Hawks, a master of the genre, in which sex and death were the top cards. With Winner instead of Hawks and with Mitchum instead of Bogart, the venture emerges as an ersatz product.

"Nasty Habits" (at the Paramount Elysees and the Odéon in English) is the repulsive title given to the screen transcription of Muriel Spark's novel, "The Abbess of Crewe."

Miss Spark, a clever satirist and accomplished writer, hit upon the idea of composing a parody of the Watergate scandals by fitting the intrigues of the Nixon administration into the frame of a struggle for power within a Philadelphia nunnery. The abbess of the convent dies, the election of her successor is imminent and the veteran sisters resort to "hugging" the younger members of the order, rifling their private papers and trying by underhand means to secure firm control. The premise has its comic possibilities, but such a travesty would be more at ease in the limited and sharper form of a revue sketch. As the Watergate tactics are painstakingly duplicated, a forced note creeps into the jocosity and the joke is over long before the film reaches its climax.

The late Edith Evans, one of England's finest actresses, makes her farewell appearance as the determined, candidate for ruling rank, Melina Mercouri is a sister ever flying to convert the heathen. Sandy Dennis is the convent mix, repeating the misconduct of Balzac's nun with the establishment's gardener, Geraldine Page is another who has taken the veil and Rip Torn is a priest and Eli Wallach is a bishop. Miss Spark's seed-up is out of breath soon after its takeoff.

"One Two Two 122 Rue de Provence" (at the Marivaux, the Danton and the Opera) is a pretentious and very long blank, a clumpy, lifeless expose of politics in prewar France. According to its script, most of the business of the Third Republic in its last years was transacted in a Parisian brothel and privy to all its ominous secrets was

Due to the overcrowded schedules of the Parisian cinemas, an unusual, full-length documentary, worth a dozen of the average fiction films, has been forced to open in Brussels, where it is enjoying deserved success. This is "Animal-wise" (in both English and French). Directed by Hamid Fardjad and Andre Heinrich, it discloses the fruit of experiments carried out on animals, birds, insects and reptiles to evaluate their intelligence and their communication, whether between themselves or between human beings. Squirrels, elephants, vultures, seagulls, bees, chimpanzees, dolphins, baboons and a rattlesnake who refuses to let its slumbers be disturbed by an alarm clock are the subjects of its study. Most of these creatures are performers of high caliber, immune to stage fright and over camera shy. Peter Ustinov speaks the amusing commentary in both versions.

"Sale Reveur" by Jean-Marie Perier (at the Biarritz, the Imperial Pathe and the Studio Raspail) is a pale imitation of American films of the James Dean era. Jacques Dutronc, an idolized crooner, adopts the Dean mannerisms as a bad boy of La Zone, a stockcar daredevil who covets the governess of an affluent household. Dutronc might have enlivened the affair with a few songs, but as it is, he concentrates on trying to give the enigmatic youth more depth than meets the eye. He stares fixedly—once he has removed his smoked sunglasses—at the spectator and the spectator stares back, a sort of strange aquarium-like mood marking these sequences. His hypnotic gaze may well denote his quest for substance in the frail screenplay.

Brain Chemicals: Clues to Aggression

By Lois Timnick

ATLANTA—The difference between the fellow who is always picking a fight and his quiet chums may lie in minuscule amounts of brain chemicals that transmit nerve impulses.

A study by a team of researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health has found that impulsive, aggressive behavior is associated with low levels of a chemical called serotonin and high levels of another, called norepinephrine.

Conversely, self-controlled, passive behavior is linked with high serotonin and low norepinephrine levels.

The study is among the first on possible biochemical links to human aggression, according to Dr. Frederick Goodwin, chief of the NIMH's clinical psychobiology branch, although a number of inferences about the connection between brain chemistry and violence and aggression have been drawn from animal studies.

And while the underlying cause of these shifting balances is not yet known, the use of drugs aimed at controlling aggressive behavior by correcting these excesses or deficiencies—with all the potential for good and evil that implies—seems just around the corner.

The NIMH study, which was reported at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here last week, measured three brain chemicals in their broken-down form and spinal fluid from 26 Navy enlisted men admitted to the psychiatric ward of Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital.

"Personality Disorders"

They were not suffering from a major psychiatric illness like schizophrenia or depression, but from a variety of milder conditions labeled "personality disorders." These young men, who ranged in age from 17 to 32, appeared to have poor control of their impulses, poor judgment and high levels of anger and aggression, evidenced by difficulties with their families, at school, on jobs, and their inability to adjust to structured military life.

They were interviewed about events in their lives related to aggression—such as police arrests, fighting and assaults, temper tantrums, discipline problems in school and getting thrown in the brig for some infraction of the rules. Two psychiatrists, working independently, gave each an "aggression rating."

The idea, then, was to do a spinal tap on each (a procedure which is briefly painful and requires the subject's consent), and to measure various brain chemicals' breakdown products. In animal studies, brain slices are analyzed; in humans, scientists measure what

shows up in spinal fluid as a reflection of what is in the brain.

The researchers chose to measure the metabolites (breakdown products) for three brain chemicals, all made from protein in food. These three—dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine—are found in the part of the brain known as the limbic system, which is responsible for the control of impulses and the way aggression, sex, appetite and territorial drives are regulated.

If there is a connection between behavior and brain-chemical levels—and both animal studies and drug effects in humans suggest there is—some clear patterns should emerge.

The researchers found that those in the control group with the most aggressive histories had the lowest levels of serotonin products and the highest levels of norepinephrine. In fact, 65 percent of the behavioral differences could be predicted by knowing the level of serotonin; 40 percent of the variance could be predicted by knowing the norepinephrine level. Taken together, they served as accurate "markers" of aggressive behavior.

Serotonin, which has been found to be higher in females than in males, is thought to dampen aggressive drives and to control impulses.

Norepinephrine and dopamine, on the other hand, are the two chemical brain messengers thought to sustain aggressive drives. But Dr. Goodwin said in an interview that the Navy study did not show any correlation between dopamine and aggression.

Los Angeles Times

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On the Arts Agenda

Four concerts of contemporary American music at the Lucerne Festival in Lucerne, Switzerland, May 18 through 21 will include three world premieres—William Kirkpatrick's "Performance Piece No. 3," Jim Theobald's "Bomb-Papa-Bomb" and Robert Moran's "The Last Station of the Albatross." The programs also include works by George Antheil, Charles Griffes, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Earle Brown, Lejare Hiller, George Crumb, Morton Feldman and John Cage. The concert May 19 is by Joelle Leandre, bass fiddle and voice, on May 20 by Yngve Mikhaelson, pianist, and May 21 by an ensemble in which they will be joined by Frances-Marie Uitti, cello, and Stephanie Gremaud, percussion.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra will give two concerts at the Palais des Congrès in Paris May 22 under Charles Mackerras, with Ekaterina Novitskaya as piano soloist in Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 23 and works by Mahler and Hamilton, and May 23 under Pierre Boulez, with Felicity Palmer as soloist in Berg's "Seven Early Songs," Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night" and Stravinsky's "Firebird."

The pianist Michael Ponti gives his first concert in Paris May 17 at the Salle Gaveau with a program that includes works by Scarlatti and Scriabin, Chopin's Sonata No. 3 and the 1913 version of Rachmaninov's Sonata No. 2.

The Pittsburgh Symphony under its musical director, Andre Previn, begins a 15-concert European tour May 23 and 24 with two concerts in Vienna. Thereafter, the orchestra will appear May 25 in Linz and 26 in Innsbruck, Austria; May 28 in Munich, 29 in Stuttgart, 30 in Bonn, 31 in Frankfurt, June 1 in Berlin, 2 in Hannover, West Germany, June 4 and 5 in Bergen, Norway, June 6 in Göteborg and 7 in Stockholm and June 9 in Royal Festival Hall, London.

A festival of French and English spoken poetry, given in collaboration with the British Council, is scheduled for May 19 through 21 at the Institut National d'Education Populaire in Marly-le-Roi, near Paris. Programs include readings by poets of their own works, workshops, translation sessions, and experimental and spontaneous poetry.

Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," in a new production with sets by Jacques Rapp, costumes by Dominique Borg and choreography by Mikko Spornabel, will be given May 23 by the Lyons Opera. Sylvain Cambreling will conduct and the cast includes Georges Licoeni as Oedipus, Margaria Zimmermann as Jocasta, Alain Charles as Creon, Andre Abello as Tiresias, Christos Grigoriou as the messenger, Georges Gautier the shepherd and Pierre Rousseau the speaker. The Lyons Opera chorus will be reinforced by the chorus of the Slovak Philharmonic of Bratislava.

Paris Amusements

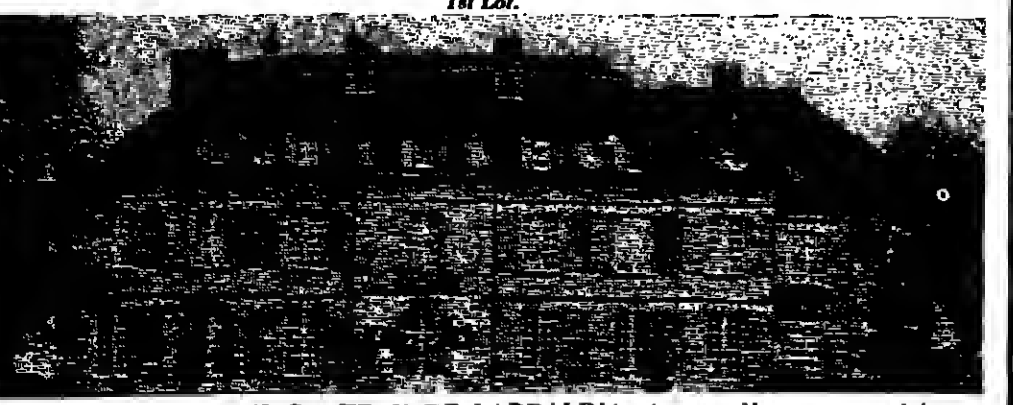
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The Senate Approves

The action by the Senate in approving Mr. Carter's sale of planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt was a dramatic success for the President in foreign affairs in a matter which aroused almost as much domestic controversy as the Panama treaties. It was also a step forward in relations with moderate Arab states, a step backward with respect to Israeli hopes for U.S. support in the current diplomatic stalemate. But it would be a mistake to allow these aspects of the arms sale to loom too large, to assume that U.S. policy in the Middle East has been revolutionized.

The United States has had a 30-year commitment to the state of Israel, and that commitment continues. But the commitment has never been absolute, and it has often been tenuous. While President Truman was prompt to recognize Israel as a nation, he was slow to accept the principle of Palestinian partition which made Israel possible. Moreover, Israel won its early conflicts largely with arms captured on the field or purchased from Eastern Europe. Military aid from the United States, at least on an official basis, did not arrive overnight.

Nor was it given to be used as the Israelis saw fit. President Eisenhower backed Nasser during the Suez crisis, against France, Britain — and Israel. During the long, uncertain truce after the 1967 war, Washington frequently prodded Jerusalem to take some action toward a settlement. And now that Egypt's President Sadat, instead of leading

an anti-Israeli front as his predecessor Nasser did, has made very explicit gestures toward the acceptance of Israel as an established part of the Middle East, these proddings have, almost inevitably, increased.

Israel is a part, a vital part, but only a part of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Relations with Saudi Arabia go back to before Israel existed as a state. To see a Mideast composed of nations that are moderate in their general approach to world affairs is as important in itself as the need to maintain ties with oil suppliers; given the forms of activism that prevail in some of the Arab states — Iraq, for example, and Libya — as well as Communist adventurism in Africa, the moderates need practical as well as moral support.

This can be good for Israel. To resist Arab "rejectionism" by strengthening the moderates is as necessary, and far less costly in lives, as supporting Israel militarily against attacks by a united Arab front. If this may require withdrawal by Israel from some of the stands that the Begin government has assumed, there are not a few Israelis who would agree.

So the Senate action, like the Carter initiatives it sustains, does not constitute a major break with previous U.S. positions, nor a threat to Israeli security. It could be part of a genuine regrouping in the Middle East, a step toward a settlement. It does not guarantee such progress — but then, there are few guarantees possible for the Middle East in flux, a world in flux.

Addendum on Italy

Three days after the killing of Aldo Moro in Rome, gunmen threw a businessman named Pietro Fiochi out of a car near Milan. Mr. Fiochi had been kidnapped last November and was being freed, six months later, upon the payment of \$800,000 in ransom. The gunmen were also businessmen, in a manner of speaking. They represent the purely commercial side of the brigandage that is now on the rise in Italy. Several days later, another gang of kidnappers freed a 13-year-old child named Elena Corti. They had held her since January.

Last year in Italy 76 people were kidnapped, one of whom was Mr. Fiochi. So far this year there have been 19, one of them Mr. Moro and another Miss Corti. There is an important difference in styles of terrorism between northern Europe and Italy. In West Germany, a small and isolated organization can occasionally carry off a spectacular crime. In Italy, the political outrages are part of a tide of kidnappings and assaults that range from the revolutionary to the purely mercenary.

The breakdown of law enforcement tends, unfortunately, to be circular. One successful crime incites other people with guns to try the same thing. Demoralization among the police spreads. To reverse the deterioration requires vigorous political intervention by the national leadership. Something like that happened in this country in the early 1930s amidst a rising toll of bloodshed and political corruption due to organized crime. American

cans suddenly stopped treating bootlegging as a joke, and racketeers as folk heroes. The national campaign against organized crime was never totally successful, but in a remarkably short time it made racketeering far less attractive — and, perhaps as important, less glamorous.

To do the same thing in Italy will be harder, because of the mixture of radical motives and simple greed. But political terrorism is nothing new in European experience. Both France and Italy suffered a succession of anarchist bombings and murders in the 1890s; in Italy, they culminated in the assassination of King Umberto. That example is worth recalling because in both countries liberal democracy survived and grew stronger.

The results of last weekend's local elections in Italy have no direct bearing on national politics, but they certainly suggest strong support among the voters for a kind of law enforcement that does not now exist there. Is the present government capable of meeting that demand? The leading figures in Italian politics tend to be cautious to a fault, suspicious of strong administration. They are given to proceeding slowly and, preferably, by indirection. Now their constituents seem to be pressing them to take an uncharacteristic kind of action. The whole political development of Italy is at stake in these events. But it is equally correct to say that it all comes down to the enforcement of the laws against kidnapping.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Zaire Again

For the second successive spring, it appears. Cuban-assisted Katangese soldiers have crossed from Angola into a traditional tribal area (Shaba) in southern Zaire, posing again the threat of grabbing Zaire's copper belt and setting up a separate state. The first sketchy reports suggest that this year the invaders are better prepared and that they are making a good deal more initial progress against the forces of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

It was widely noted last year that Angola, in sponsoring the Katangese, was "repaying" Zaire for Zairian support of the Angolan factions that the Neto government defeated in taking power in 1975. General awareness of that African background cost Zaire sympathy, if not support, for its travails. Yet Angola did not thereby acquire a right to sponsor annual invasions. It has no such right. It has, rather, an obligation to accept international standards of respect for the integrity of other states.

In its straitened circumstances last year, the Mobutu government cast about for foreign support, getting little from the United States. Much of American public opinion found Zaire and its appeal unworthy on vari-

ous grounds, and the then-new Carter administration largely stepped aside, leaving it — in something of a cliffhanger — for Zaire's other foreign friends to fill the breach. Zaire is scarcely less straitened this year and internal conditions have not substantially changed. But there is a greater awareness of the Cuban-Soviet presence in Africa. The attention that Mr. Carter himself now focuses upon it gives a country like Zaire, which seems to have fallen victim for a second time to a Communist-supported attack, that much more of a claim upon U.S. aid.

Until the dimensions of the latest Shaba crisis are known, it is unnecessary to consider what the specifics of a U.S. response might be. Kinshasa's first line of defense is, plainly, itself. Zaire's other foreign friends and the African community all have a stake in upholding the principle of territorial integrity and in putting a halt to aggression and tribal irredentism. Just as the administration seems more primed to counter another Communist-backed advance in Africa, however, so the public would also probably be readier to go along. That is the difference a year's African experience has made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

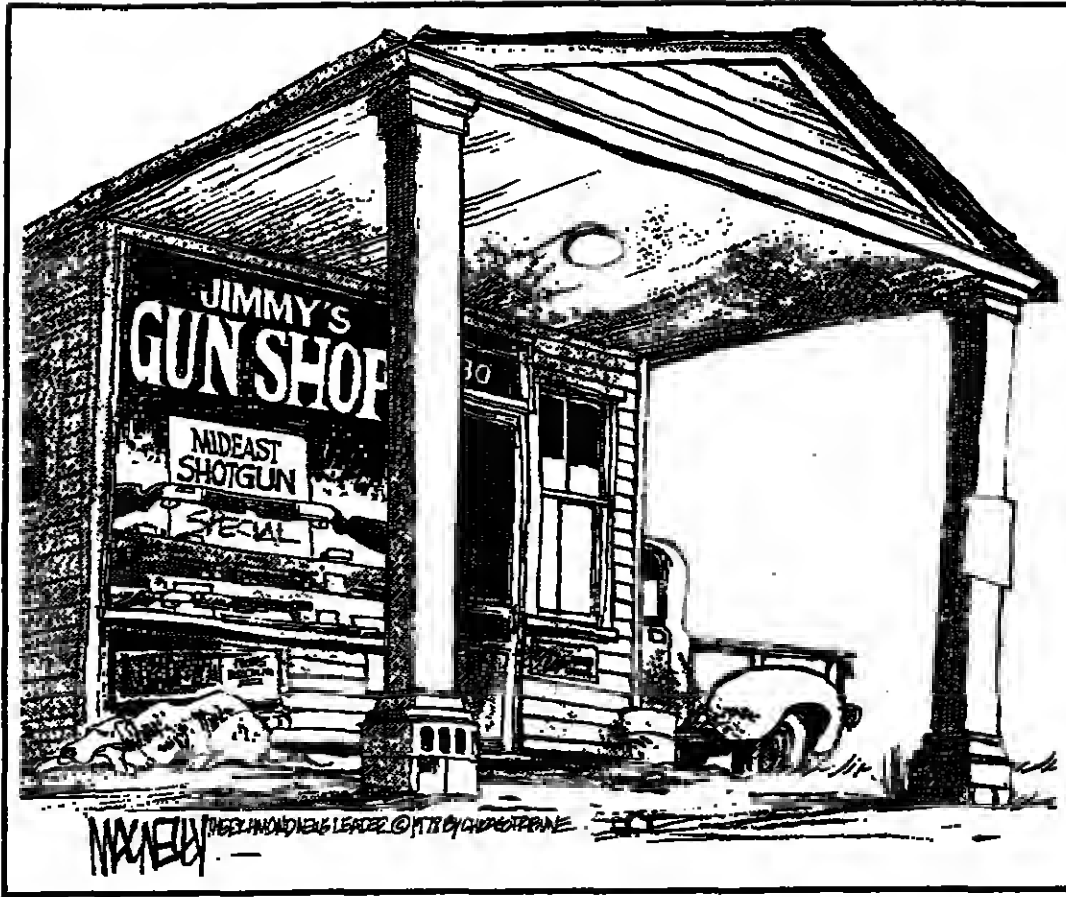
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 17, 1903

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia North American, the Democratic organ, will probably be prosecuted under the new anti-cartoon law of the state of Pennsylvania, because of a cartoon it printed yesterday, depicting Sen. Quay as a blind owl, and Gov. Pennypacker as a parrot amiably repeating everything said to it.

Fifty Years Ago
May 17, 1928

PARIS—Lady Heath, English air traveler with a passion for African panoramas but no thirst for records, yesterday became the "world's record solo air tourist" in spite of herself. Flying alone for no other reason than "I just wanted to," the woman flier passed safely over countless unmapped African jungles.



'Almost in Despair' in Jordan

By Anthony Lewis

AMMAN—The consequences of Israel's refusal to give up occupied territory in return for peace are nowhere plainer, or sadder, than in Jordan. Many people here, Jordanians and Palestinians, watched on Israeli television when President Sadat went to Jerusalem. Some say they wept with joy in anticipation of peace. Now there is a bitter feeling of hope abandoned.

King Hussein is a particularly compelling example of opportunity lost. He has long been known as a most moderate Arab leader, ready to get along with Israel. But current Israeli policy leaves him with no visible hope for a settlement.

Jo a talk with the king, I asked him about Sadat's latest idea: that Israel return the West Bank to Jordan as an interim measure. Then, during a five-year transition, Jordanian, Israeli and Palestinian representatives would negotiate about security and the area's eventual status.

New Dimension

"This is a new dimension that President Sadat brings in," Hussein said. He said that the Arabs would have to "sit together in an informal way and decide what to do" about it.

"But the big question," he continued, "has always been: Is Israel willing to withdraw in return for the establishment of peace? Their statements at every level [about the West Bank] do not encourage us to think they would go along with such an idea. I suppose it's appropriate for the Israelis to answer before I make any further comment."

When Sadat went to Jerusalem, Hussein offered no criticism but stayed aloof. He did not believe that Israel was ready to withdraw from the West Bank — the essential requirement for Jordan. Prime Minister Begin's increasingly hard words about the West Bank have proved that estimate correct.

All along Hussein has worried that, if and when the Sadat initiative failed, the Arab leaders who opposed it would overreact — and turn away from the willingness to settle that now characterizes every state bordering Israel. He wanted to keep Sadat's promise of peace alive even if his tactics did not work with Israel. Accordingly, the king has kept in touch with both Sadat and his most angry critics.

Asked whether it was now time for Sadat to put the initiative aside, Hussein said that only Sadat could tell. But he added:

"President Sadat was courageous in his initiative.

"I believe that if it doesn't work, he should be fully courageous to say that it didn't. That does not mean that one would end one's efforts for a just and durable peace. But maybe, if we are unable to ban-

dle it directly, it should be placed before the world to see what it can do to help. And then maybe we can concentrate within the Arab world on remedying some of the weaknesses that may have prevented peace from being achieved."

The Sadat suggestion that the West Bank go back to Jordan on an interim basis must have ironic overtones for Hussein.

In 1974, when Henry Kissinger was arranging partial withdrawals and military separation in the Sinai and the Golan Heights, Hussein urged similar steps on the West Bank. Otherwise, he said, Israel might have to deal with parties less comfortable than Jordan. Nothing was done, and at the Rabat summit, Arab leaders declared the Palestine Liberation Organization the legitimate representative. Now, Hussein said, U.S. policy-makers of 1974 admitted they had made "a tragic mistake."

Even before Rabat, Hussein was committed to letting the residents of the West Bank exercise self-de-

termination about their future. He said he had "absolute faith" that if Israel withdrew, if the people on the West Bank were given their rights, "the overwhelming majority would assure that a state of peace would exist and would defend it."

An Optimist

He spoke of the possibility of future generations living "under conditions totally different from those that we have had to endure, with the whole area more stable and progressive." The king has a deep, soft voice. It dropped even lower as he said: "If only the Israelis could realize that, if only they could move."

Was he totally pessimistic, he was asked. He answered: "Sir, I have never been anything but an optimist. I am a born optimist. But the question has been asked by me time and again, is Israel willing to withdraw for peace? And the answer has always been negative. This is why I am almost in despair."

A 'Cold-War' Drift in U.S.?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The international policy of a great power, Henry Kissinger once said, changes only by degree. It is not like a motorboat whipping around on an inland lake. It is more like a great liner on the open sea. For a long time after the course has been shifted, it appears to be going in the same direction. Only gradually can one observe that it has taken a new heading.

There is a sense here that U.S. foreign policy is shifting in a more anti-Soviet direction and that some of the rhetoric and the assumptions of the "cold-war" period are being revived.

The precipitating cause of the change is the growing evidence of Russian-Cuban intervention in Africa — a recent subject of public concern by President Carter.

But it goes beyond the African drama — only now beginning to intrude on the consciousness of most Americans. It also involves the public perception of the overall power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and the willingness to accept Soviet assurances of peaceful intent.

A new opinion survey indicates that more Americans now believe that the Soviet Union would have the upper hand in a military struggle with the United States than believe the reverse.

Senate Republicans unanimously asserted two weeks ago that they are "deeply disturbed" at what they call the "unprecedented growth of Soviet military power." The Senate

in its budget resolution increased the administration's projected spending for national defense by \$1.4 billion; in the House, there were twice as many votes to increase the defense budget as to reduce it.

The U.S. perception of Leonid Brezhnev has shifted from the jolly bear-hugger of the grand days of détente to a furtive, mysterious figure, whose serious illness raises added doubts about the future direction of Soviet policy.

The trials of Soviet "dissidents" now under way revive in Americans the realization that the Soviet Union, despite Helsinki, U.S. and Soviet understandings of human rights remain far apart.

SALT Impact

At the same time that this shift is taking place, the Carter administration is pressing for conclusion of a strategic arms treaty with Russia — a new SALT agreement to supplement and expand the pact that Richard Nixon signed at the height of détente.

It is as clear as anything can be that if such a treaty is negotiated, it will trigger the most serious foreign policy debate on Soviet-U.S. relations since the end of the Vietnam War.

Judging from what one hears from those who travel the foreign policy circuit on both sides of the Atlantic, a similar debate is already well under way among leaders in

Anthony Sampson From London:

... All over Western Europe, there is growing political concern about the trend toward industrial giants and monopolies . . .

LONDON—An observant visitor to London, as he walks down Park Lane from the Cumberland to the Grosvenor House Hotel, has lunch in the park at the Serpentine Restaurant, a drink at the Hyde Park Hotel, and then goes to a show at the Talk of the Town, may notice that they are all owned by the same company, Trust Houses Forte. If he books his ticket at the Milbank Travel Agency, buys clothes at Lillywhites or has a drink at a Henkey Inn, he will still be within the empire; and as he leaves Heathrow Airport, pausing at any one of three hotels and buying at a duty-free shop, he may eat a meal on a British plane still without ever having escaped the embrace of a single corporation. He might even ask himself, has the time come for sufferer control of monopolies?

A Serious Issue

All over Western Europe, there is growing political concern about the trend toward industrial giants and monopolies, with the European Community taking an interest, and in Britain the control of concentration is at last becoming a serious political issue. Last week the secretary for prices, Roy Hattersley, presented a new report on the monopoly problem, making it clear that he wanted greater powers to prevent mergers and limit monopolies.

Traditionally British businessmen have liked to see themselves as defending themselves gallantly against foreign Goliaths — the giant corporations of America and Germany.

But in proportion to the size of their market, the concentration of British industry is now greater than in either of these countries; and according to last week's report the biggest 100 British companies now produce more than 40 percent of manufactures.

There has been a spectacular turnaround from the political mood 10 years ago, in the height of the merger mania. In those days na-

tional survival was thought to depend on creating bigger companies, and all through Europe new giants emerged in response to the American challenge. In Britain a special government body, the Industrial Reorganization Corp., helped to push through mergers; three big electrical companies were merged to create one giant, General Electric; and nearly all British cars, buses and trucks were brought together under British Leyland. Brewers, shops, banks and hotel chains gobbled each other up; and the face of the British high street was transformed, with a few familiar names repeating themselves at each corner. Britain ceased to be a "nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon called it, and became a country of corporate employees.

It is surprising, looking back on it, how little this movement was questioned; but it suited both political parties. The Labor government, urged on by the minister for technology, Tony Benn, was preoccupied by the international competition, and many Socialists believed that giant companies would be much easier to control or to eventually nationalize, while the Tory bankers and stockbrokers did very well out of the merger boom and did not look deeply into the consequences.

Today that old confidence looks sadly misplaced. British Leyland has been so mismanaged, so crippled by strikes that it is desperately trying to decentralize into separate groups, under a parent company discreetly known as BL. And half the merged companies (according to last week's report) proved to be unprofitable for the companies concerned. The government's concern is increased by the realization that much of the future capacity for industrial growth will come from small businesses, which are more reliable and often more dynamic.

From the consumer's viewpoint, many of the mergers looked still less attractive. In the field that most concerns the average consumer — the British pub — a study by the prices commission found that the brewers' mergers produced both higher prices and lower profits. The biggest hotel chain, Trust Houses Forte, has not so far (unfortunately) been investigated by the prices commission, but the prices and standards in Motway cafes and Provincial hotels have been the subject of repeated complaints in guidebooks.

Dangers Evident

The ordinary consumer, or traveler, as he makes his way from the corner shop to the pub, hardly needs a prices commission to warn him about the dangers of concentration. The advantages of size may be evident in mass-produced goods, but in terms of service and catering to local needs the effects of takeover can be melancholy; and the scope for abusing a local monopoly, whether in a pub or Motorway cafe, is all too obvious.

But the difficulty in controlling mergers (and still more in "deregulating") is: Who decides? And this is the nub of the controversy surrounding last week's report. For once you decide to construct efficiency or consumer interest, as opposed to following fixed rules, the government will inevitably become more closely involved; and while industrialists may agree that many mergers should never have happened, they resent any step towards "creeping socialism."

Yet both British political parties (like others in Europe) are becoming more anxious to appear as the consumer's champion; and the restraint of big business, together with the encouragement of small companies, seems likely to have a growing electoral appeal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot assume responsibility for return of letters sent to the editor.

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BUSINESS

Japan Seen Easing Conversions to Yen

TOKYO, May 16 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of Japan is expected soon to increase in stages the limit on foreign currencies that foreign banks can convert into yen and lift the 100 percent reserve requirement imposed on free yen deposits last March, banking sources said today.

The measures, which could be announced later this week, will most likely, however, be accompanied by an increase in the basic reserve requirement on all foreign currency liabilities held by foreign exchange banks in Japan, which includes free-yen deposits, the sources said.

There are also rumors in the foreign exchange market that the authorities will ease the restrictions on sales of bonds with less than five years and one month maturities remaining to non-residents, also imposed last March when the yen was under strong upward pressure.

Bankers said the Bank of Japan would be taking such actions in order to reduce the discount on forward U.S. dollars in the Tokyo foreign-exchange market and encourage a shift into yen financing of imports based on a new short-term yen import refinancing system due to take effect next Monday.

At the current dollar discount it is difficult to encourage imports of foreign goods in the Japanese currency, they said. Sources said the central bank would probably lift entirely the free-yen reserve requirement.

The increases in the so-called swap limit imposed on foreign banks bringing foreign currencies into Japan to finance yen operations will be marginal, at first, the sources said.

The sources said that currently, foreign banks have an overall swap limit of about \$2.5 billion. This might be increased by about 15 percent, or \$400 million, in the first quarter, perhaps effective in June.

Hereafter, the authorities might increase it again in similar steps another three or four times, they said.

The government imposed last year a 0.25 percent basic reserve requirement on all foreign-currency liabilities of foreign-exchange banks in Japan. The government does not want to see another speculative run on the dollar, bankers note, making an increase in the basic reserve requirement very likely the free yen reserve requirement lifted.

Foreign-exchange experts said a rise in the amount of foreign currency a foreign bank can swap into yen would have a strong impact on the yen foreign exchange.

Dollar Advances in Europe Mart

LONDON, May 16 (AP-DJ)—The dollar scored gains against most major currencies for the fourth consecutive session on the European foreign-exchange market today in active dealings.

The dollar rose to its best levels since January, climbing into the 133 DM zone and finishing at 133.5 DM, up 1.4 Pfennig from Monday and up 4.4 Pfennig, or 1 percent, over the past four sessions.

The dollar also gained against the French franc and yen but was held back against the Swiss franc, apparently hesitating to rise over the 2-franc level.

Sterling fell to its lowest level against the dollar since Nov. 9, 1977, at \$1.8095, down 1.18 cents.

France Foresees Growth for '78

PARIS, May 16 (AP-DJ)—France today forecast gross domestic product growth of slightly less than 3.5 percent this year noting a recovery observed last year.

The government foresees a net increase in economic activity and anticipates that the growth of industrial output will accelerate. Officials had forecast a growth rate of 3.5 percent in 1977.

They also predict a rise in the growth rate to about 4.5 percent annually in mid-1979 which would be an average growth rate of 4.4 percent for the year.

It noted that price growth is higher than in France's major trading partners, apart from Italy, 1 that the slowdown in wage growth is not great enough to result in a deceleration of prices through movement in labor costs.

The government also considers necessary a more substantial improvement in the financial situation of French companies.

With this aim, French authorities intend to encourage private individuals to invest in industry, the paper said. An improvement in corporate financial positions will also be sought through the stabilization of fiscal and financial charges in 1978.

The authorities expect imports to grow over the next few months, but their growth should be limited by exports. According to official estimates, France's trade accounts for 1978 should be in balance.

rate, which is why the central bank will increase the limit only gradually.

Separately, the government said Japan's wholesale prices fell 0.4 percent in April from March with the index, based on 1975 equals 100, at 105.2, down 2.1 percent from a year earlier.

Output Off in Britain For March

LONDON, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Britain's provisional all-industries production index, seasonally adjusted, fell 0.2 percent in March from February but was up 0.6 percent from a year earlier, the central statistical office said today.

The index stood at 103.7, based on 1970 equals 100, down from a revised 103.9 in February but up from 103.1 in March 1977.

During the three months ended March, the index rose 1.7 percent from the previous quarter.

The index for manufacturing industries alone rose 0.6 percent in the month to 104.5 from 103.9 the previous month but was 0.8 percent down from 105.3 a year earlier. In the latest three-month span, this index was up by 1.1 percent. Both February indices were revised upward 0.1 point.

Output of consumer goods fell by about 0.5 percent in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter while output of investment goods rose 1.5 percent. Output of intermediate goods industries, which include fuels, rose by 3.5 percent.

The all-industries index in the latest quarter was 0.5 percent above its year-earlier level. The manufacturing index, however, was down 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 1977.

Multinationals and Banks Debate Issue

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Multinational corporations and banks still disagree on the best way to protect profits from costly foreign-exchange fluctuations, according to debate generated at a foreign-exchange seminar.

The forward currency markets increasingly are being used by companies that want to play it "safe" and reduce to the greatest extent possible all foreign-exchange exposure. But at the seminar, sponsored by The International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd., there was sharp disagreement on when the expense of using the forward markets is justified. Discussion also centered on whether a U.S. accounting law concerning reporting immediately paper losses or gains by multinationals is contributing to overseas of these markets.

In 1975, Financial Accounting Standards Board statement No. 8 (FASB 8) was adopted. It prohibited companies maintaining special reserves for "smoothing out" the impact of currency fluctuations on earnings. Instead, the effects must be reported on a quarterly basis. Critics charge that the reported paper losses and gains lead to erratic and misleading earnings swings.

At the seminar, the Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs, Anthony Solomon, said the treasury has launched a study on the rule which should be completed "within a few months." He said that based on two "preliminary papers, my surface impression is that it—the rule—adds to instability of the dollar. However, he added that "surface impressions can change," and he would like to wait until the study is completed before making up his mind.

Confusing Disclosures

The senior vice president and chief financial officer of Kraft Inc., Joseph Lambert, said FASB 8 has resulted in earnings reports and disclosures "which are even more confusing to the investors and analysts than the rule was intended to standardize," exchange exposure accounting which really is unique to every company, and in the process, deprived management of its ability to exercise its discretion in handling risks, including using reserves. He advised companies to use cash to reduce even the paper losses so long as the cost is judged worthwhile.

But the international finance director for Britain's Rank Xerox, James Beresford Packham, said he did not believe in "laying out cash to cover book-keeping results." In fact, he said he was not convinced that investors took FASB 8 and its impact on earnings statements seriously. He also questioned whether stockholders would think highly of management prepared "to fork out large quantities of cash to hedge" non-economic accounting exposures.

The seminar also discussed whether foreign-exchange exposure and control should be centralized or decentralized by a multinational. Newton Hoyt Jr., assistant treasurer of Singer, suggested local managers play a more important role in nations where currencies are depreciating against the dollar, especially if it is a steady decline. But managers in nations with exchange rates fluctuating against the dollar will want home office guidance on forecasting and on devising and implementing appropriate strategies, he said.

A Midway Position

Peter Gudel, assistant treasurer for Ciba-Geigy favored decentralized exposure management, with the head office supervising exposure and defining the policy for management of the foreign-exchange operations. Philip Atkinson, finance manager for British Petroleum added there is no clear answer on where the risk should be managed and urged a midway position.

Yale University professor Robert Triffin said he expects the dollar to play a gradually reduced role in international trade. Also a part-time consultant for the Common Market, he urged formation of a new international form of currency to replace the dollar in international settlements, but admitted he does not see that happening soon.

He told reporters he was asked

Unilever Net Income Off

LONDON, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Unilever first-quarter net income dropped 7.6 percent to \$46 million from \$49.8 million a year earlier despite a 3 percent rise in sales to \$2.289 billion pounds in the first three months of 1978.

Pretax profit dropped 10.8 percent to \$110.6 million. Edible fats and detergents business achieved improved margins and higher profits but chemicals and paper, plastics and packaging reflected a decline.

The company said its North American results "were very close" to year-earlier levels. Late last year, Unilever agreed in principle to take over National Starch and Chemicals Corp. of the U.S., but this acquisition has not yet been completed and National Starch results are not included in the earnings figures.

The drop in earnings was received poorly on the London Stock Exchange where shares of Unilever Ltd., the British parent company, plunged 16 pence to 506.

Philip Morris, Seven-Up to Merge

Philip Morris and Seven-Up have agreed to merge after Philip Morris boosted its offer for all of the soft drink concern's shares. The plan follows two unsuccessful bids by Philip Morris since May 1. Under the agreement, Philip Morris would pay \$48 a share, up from the most recent bid of \$46 a share, for the 10.7 million Seven-Up shares outstanding, putting the value of the agreement at about \$515.5 million. Seven-Up, traded over the counter, has risen from \$27.75 a share bid April 24 to \$47.25 recently. Ben Wells, Seven-Up chairman, says directors are recommending that shareholders accept the revised offer. Members of the three founding families of Seven-Up, controlling more than 45 percent of the shares outstanding, plan to tender their shares to Philip Morris.

Dymo Rejects Esselte Unit's Bid

Dymo Industries has rejected a surprise tender offer by Esselte AB of Sweden's Oxford Pencil unit—three days after buying off a takeover threat from a French company. The San Francisco-based graphic systems concern, offered \$24 a share for any and all of Dymo's outstanding common up to \$45.3 million by the Esselte unit, rejected it as too low. The company urged shareholders to take no action on the offer before the company can communicate its own views more fully. Claude Ganz, Dymo president, says that the company just completed the repurchase of 28 percent of its stock at \$17 a share from its principal shareholder, Pricel, of France. He says Dymo is now in a position to pursue its growth and development as an independent company, is in the

midst of a record year and is actively seeking acquisition opportunities.

Coca-Cola Seeks Contract Change

Coca-Cola is trying hard to change the 50-year-old pricing formula on its best-known product. In recent days, the soft-drink concern has proposed to its 558 independent Coca-Cola bottlers in the U.S. that they accept a change in their contracts that would allow the company to raise or lower the price of Coke syrup at will. Coca-Cola officials will say only that the company is engaged in talks with bottlers that might lead to changes in bottler contracts. Checks with a few major bottlers around the country, however, indicated that many of the bottlers either are rejecting the proposed change or are leaning toward rejection. Only one of the dozen or so bottlers that could be reached for comment Monday supported Coca-Cola's proposal. The proposal calls for abandoning a contract formula that, except for sugar-cost adjustments, has held the delivered price of Coke syrup to bottlers at the level it was more than a half-century ago.

Toshiba Rejects U.S. Treasury Ruling

Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) says it has filed a complaint with the U.S. Treasury against its decision to levy antidumping duties on Japanese-made televisions sold in the U.S. market in 1972 and 1973. Tsuyoshi Hamano, vice president of the leading electronics and heavy electrical machinery maker, says his company can not accept the decision because the department had previously concluded that Toshiba's televisions sold before May 1972 were not dumped.

U.S. Ex-Im Bank Expands Aid Efforts

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 16 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. Export-Import bank is embarking on an "aggressive" export financing effort, bank president John L. Moore said today.

In addition, he disclosed that the Ex-Im Bank, in helping to arrange U.S. financing for export transactions, has conditioned its financing commitments, in some instances, on the willingness of U.S. exporters to pay their prices to foreign buyers.

The Ex-Im Bank president made it clear that he is willing to consider other changes in Ex-Im Bank policies that might stimulate U.S. capital goods exports, during a period when the nation is striving to trim its massive merchandise trade deficits with other countries. He raised

the possibility that the agency might be willing to subsidize U.S. commercial bankers on some of their loans that finance export transactions.

The official outlined a number of situations where the Ex-Im Bank recently has departed from its regular lending rules to give U.S. exporters "maximum" support in completing sales abroad. "Perhaps the best example," he said, "is the case of matching a Japanese aid credit package in a gas-turbine project in Malaysia where we offered a 100 percent credit for a 15-year maturity at 7.5 percent interest."

Later, the group was told that the Carter administration is considering tax credits to subsidize U.S. companies that set up marketing affiliates abroad to help expand the nation's exports. The plan is being considered as part of the administration's national export policy, currently under review in Washington and slated for final decision by the president in mid-June, according to Assistant Commerce Secretary Frank Weil.

Profits and Foreign Exchange

Pressure Grows in U.S. for Hike Of Prime Rates

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Pressures are quickly gathering for another increase in the U.S. banking industry's prime, or minimum, interest charge on corporate loans.

Increases in open-market interest rates, which were prodded by the recent credit-tightening moves of the Federal Reserve, are boosting the banks' own cost of raising lendable funds—coming at a time of spurring loan demand.

The prime rate was generally raised to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent only late last month, bringing it to the highest level since March 1975, when it was 8 1/2 percent. In what may be a precursor of another prime-rate increase, two major New York banks boosted to 8 percent from 7 1/2 percent their so-called broker-loan rate, or the interest charged securities firms stock-backed loans.

Changes in the broker-loan rate quickly reflect changes in banks' own cost of funds and often precede changes in the general prime rate.

Both Citibank and Chemical Bank confirmed that they increased the broker loan rate.

Cost of reserves has also risen with the rate on federal funds, uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, at 7 1/4 percent recently, up from only 6 1/4 percent last month.

Also adding to pressures for a prime-rate boost has been strong business loan demand. According to the St. Louis Fed, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the nation's large banks have grown at an 18.4-percent annual rate since the beginning of the year, seasonally adjusted. As of May 3, such loans totaled \$131.05 billion. Although much of the growth in demand has taken place at banks outside the major New York money center, New York bankers said they see an upward trend forming.

The inflationary fury and the frenetic surge in loan demand guarantees a run up in short-term interest rates, including the prime rate," concluded Robert Parks, chief economist for Advent Inc., a New York securities firm.

Lawrence Kudlow, a vice president of Paine, Webber, said he believes "There's room for a prime-rate increase," although he added that "with the Fed apparently pausing for a moment in its monetary restraining moves, banks may want to hold off for a while."

Wall St. Prices Broadly Higher

NEW YORK, May 16 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly and sharply higher today in the fourth heaviest trading session on record.

Analysts attributed much of the early strength to demand from Europe—sparked by the dollar's gains—after yesterday's holiday. Also boosting the market were good reports on industrial production and news that housing starts rose 6.3 percent in April, they said.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve said U.S. industry operated at 83.2 percent of capacity in April, up from 82.7 percent in March and 82.3 percent a year earlier.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 854.30, up 7.54 but down from earlier highs.

Volume climbed to 48.18 million shares from 33.89 million yesterday. Advancing issues led declines 1,003-to-549.

Perez Sees Rise in OPEC Prices Despite Oil Glut

CARACAS, May 16 (AP-DJ)—President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela predicted that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will increase prices by the start of 1979 or sooner despite the world oil glut.

Mr. Perez said the current freeze on OPEC's benchmark price, in effect since mid-1977, will be broken by December if OPEC does not take action at its next meeting.

An "informal" meeting of the oil ministers of the 13 member states of the organization was held earlier of the month in Saudi Arabia. But, as this month in Saudi Arabia, but, as previously reported, the ministers apparently did not seriously discuss any pricing change. The chief result of that meeting, according to OPEC sources, was the establishment of a "super commission" to chart strategies for the cartel.

President Perez indicated that full details of the Saudi Arabian meeting have not been made known because of concern that "international news agencies would manipulate them."

Meanwhile, Kuwait's oil minister, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said OPEC has started a program to cut back crude oil production by 20 percent. It was not clear, however, whether the reduction would be proportional or equally undertaken by the members.

Overseas Buying Lends Strength

Prices were also higher on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 0.91 at 143.83.

In the money market, analysts were puzzled by moves the Federal Reserve. The Fed made overnight matched sales bringing upward pressure on the key federal funds rate but analysts were unsure whether it was indicating a tightening of credit by draining reserves from the banking system.

At the time of the move, some dealers quoted the last fund trade at 7 1/4 percent while others showed the last trade at 7 3/16 percent.

Some money market participants said the lower trading rate on today's move should be the important factor concerning the Fed's move and shows that the central bank is not tightening policy again. It recently raised its target on the key rate to 7 1/4 percent from 6 1/4 percent. Other dealers, however, say that the Fed may have made a new tightening.

Norx was most active and up 1 1/2 to 4 3/4. Dymo Industries, also active, jumped 5 1/4 to 27 1/4 after an offer from a Swedish concern.

ever, nondurable materials production increased only slightly.

The output of energy materials "surged" 3.8 percent, as coal production returned to about normal, it said.

Separately, the Commerce Department reported business inventories surged 1.3 percent in March for the biggest gain in nearly 3 1/2 years. Sales advanced 1.5 percent, another encouraging signal that the economy is gathering momentum for a strong showing during the second half of the year.

The \$4.31-billion inventory increase was the largest since the \$4.4-billion—or 1.6-percent—advance in December 1974, the tailend of the recession. The gain was considerably faster than February's revised \$2.72-billion—or 0.8-percent—increase, the department noted.

At the end of March, the total business stock-to-sales ratio was 1.42, down from the 1.43 in February. The inventory gains were uniform at all levels, the department said. Manufacturing was up by \$1.4 billion while both wholesale and retail inventories increased by an identical \$1.5 billion.

Retail inventories of durable goods increased \$152 million, compared with a \$309 million gain in February. However, nondurables increased \$1.3 billion, after a \$375-million decline in the previous month.

Wholesale inventories of durables jumped by \$511 million while nondurables at the wholesale level advanced by \$956 million. Manufacturers durable inventories rose \$1 billion and nondurables were up by \$334 million.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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Agent
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg



April 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 16

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C/P's										C/P's										C/P's										C/P's									
12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
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26% 27% Petco 1.08																																							

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New Year's Day, U—New Year's Eve.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras, b—Annual rate plus stock dividend, c—Liquidating dividend, d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or sell-up, f—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting, g—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears, h—New issue, i—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, j—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value or ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or Securities Reform Act.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$200,000,000

EIGHT YEAR FLOATING RATE LOAN TO

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SHEIKH SULTAN BIN MOHAMED AL-OASMI**

on his own behalf and on behalf of

THE EMIRATE OF SHARJAH

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

THE EMIRATE OF ABU DHABI

Arranged by

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**CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
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BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

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March, 1978.

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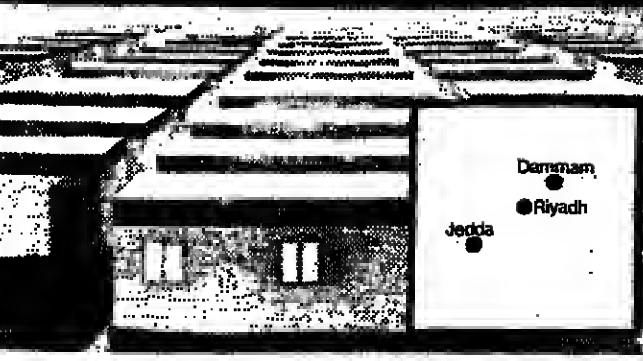
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Tokyo Exchange

May 16, 1978	Price
Asahi Glass	140.00
Daikin	140.00
Daikin Ind.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00
Daikin Ind. Corp.	140.00

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Tel: 01/70.13.62. ANTWERP 2000
Sales factory showroom, Lange Herestraat 29.
Tel: 02/218.28.83. BRUSSELS 1000
Centre Int. Rogier, 1000, Rue de la Loi, 1000, Entrance: Herestraat 29, Open Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	100.00
Brussels	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00
London	100.00
Paris	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00

London Metals Market

Commodity	Price
Copper wire bars	100.00
Lead	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00
3 months	100.00

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00

European Markets

Market	Value
Amsterdam	100.00
Brussels	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00
London	100.00
Paris	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Stockholm	100.00

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	1.00
French Franc	1.00
German Mark	1.00
Italian Lira	1.00
Japanese Yen	1.00
Swiss Franc	1.00
Spanish Peseta	1.00
Portuguese Escudo	1.00
Belgian Franc	1.00

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Stock	Price
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00

London

Stock	Price
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00
4792 Alcan	100.00

NEW ISSUE

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

May 10, 1978

2,200,000 Units

First Pennsylvania Corporation

2,200,000 Shares of Common Stock

(\$1 Par Value)

with

Warrants to Purchase 2,200,000 Shares of Common Stock

Offered in Units, each consisting of one share of Common Stock, \$1 par value, and one Warrant to purchase one share of Common Stock. The Warrants are for a 5 year term, subject to extension at the option of the Corporation, for an additional period of up to 5 years.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co.	The First Boston Corporation	Bache Halsey Stuart Shields	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Burnham Lambert	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	Lazard Freres & Co.	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb	Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group			Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
M.A. Schapiro & Co., Inc.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.		Warburg Paribas Becker
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.		Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Alex. Brown & Sons	L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin	Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.	Weeden & Co.
ABD Securities Corporation	Advest, Inc.	American Securities Corporation	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation	A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	
Robert Fleming	Janney Montgomery Scott Inc.	Kleinwort, Benson	
Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.	New Court Securities Corporation	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.	Wood Gundy Incorporated	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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Denmark

U.S. \$35,000,000

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Agent

PRIVATbanken
Aktieselskab

May 1978

Gale Records 3-1 Victory

Royals Hold Red Sox to 2 Hits

KANSAS CITY, May 16 (UPI)—Rich Gale turned in his most impressive performance of the year last night when he held the Boston Red Sox to two hits in Kansas City's 3-1 victory.

The most anxious moment for Gale came in the third inning facing Jim Rice with the bases loaded. But Rice hit into a double play with the only Boston hit on scoring.

Clint Hurdle's two-run fourth-inning double gave the Royals the lead. Gale then pitched a perfect ninth inning, also hurling the first complete game by a Kansas City pitcher in 11 games.

At Chicago, New York won its ninth game in the season as Sparky Lyle pitched 3½ innings of two-hit ball and Bucky Dent singled home a pair of runs. Rookie Jim Beattie went the first 5½ innings for his second win before Lyle finished up for his sixth save.

Tigers 4, Mariners 2
At Detroit, the Tigers leaped back into first place in the American League East by two points over Boston and a game ahead of Milwaukee. The Tigers' three-run homer, pitched his first complete game of the season.

At Cleveland, rookie Dwayne Murphy, hitting .059 entering the game, scored pinch runner Mike Edwards.

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with a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning to snap a 2-2 tie. Gary Alexander singled home Wayne Gross earlier in the inning to tie the score. Veteran Joe Coleman, 30, hurled three innings of one-hit relief to record the victory.

Rangers 8, Brewers 6
At Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg, hitting in his 14th straight game, singled twice, doubled once and scored twice while also knocking in a run to key the Texas victory. Juan Beniquez and Toby Harrah drove in two runs each for Texas and Ferguson Jenkins, despite serving up homers to Milwaukee's Sixto Lezcano and John Lowenstein, went eight innings for his fourth win in five decisions.

Blue Jays 10, Angels 6
At Toronto, Sam Ewing's two-run pinch-single highlighted a club-record nine-run seventh inning by Toronto. The Blue Jays sent 14 batters to the plate against three California pitchers. The rally included RBI-singles by Rick Bosetti, Roy Howell and Rick Cerone plus a run-scoring double by Bob Bailor. Rico Carry scored twice in the inning.

Twins 9, Orioles 6
At Bloomington, Minn., Willie Norwood's three-run homer with two out in the 10th inning gave Mike Marshall a victory in his first game for Minnesota. Norwood's homer came after Baltimore's John Flina walked Rich Chiles and Rob Wilfong, the latter intentionally. Marshall pitched 1½ innings of no-hit relief after Roger Erickson and Greg Thayer combined to give up 11 walks.

Astros 5, Phillies 0
At Houston, J. R. Richard struck out nine and allowed only two hits in pitching Houston to a 5-0 victory. It was the second two-hitter of the season for Richard and the second time he has beaten the Phillies in six days. The only Philadelphia hit off Richard were back-to-back singles by Richie Hebner and Gary Maddox in the fifth inning.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 6
At Los Angeles, Reggie Smith's two-run double, his fourth hit of the game, capped a three-run ninth-inning rally that carried Los Angeles past Pittsburgh. Trailing 6-4, the Dodgers routed Bert Blyleven after one out on successive hits by Manny Mota, Vic Davalillo, Bill Russell and Smith. Smith also had a two-run homer while Willie Stargell and Phil Garner had two-run blasts for the Pirates.

Padres 4, Cardinals 3
At San Diego, pinch hitter Jerry Turner delivered a bases-loaded, run-scoring single with two out in the 14th inning as the Padres handed St. Louis its fifth straight win. With one out, George Hendrick singled and after a force out and a wild pitch, Gene Tenace and Rick Sweet walked to load the bases and set the stage for Turner's game-winning hit. Tenace hit a two-run homer and Sweet had his first major-league homer for the Padres.

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Boston's George Scott, left, and Dwight Evans both fail to catch hit by Amos Otis. The ball dropped between them, allowing the Kansas City player a double in the second inning.

Prague Restricts Mrs. Navratilova

Mother Waits to See Her Child, the Star

By Samuel Abt

REVNICE, Czechoslovakia, May 16 (IHT)—Jana Navratilova is losing hope that she will soon see her daughter Martina for the first time since she defected to the United States almost three years ago. The trouble, Mrs. Navratilova said, is the way governments operate, but she was referring to the U.S. as well as the Czech government.

"The Czech government tells me that I may go to the United States to visit Martina only when she is an American citizen," Mrs. Navratilova said. "But my daughter tells me that it does not seem this will be possible for two more years. Once we hoped it would happen this year, but now Martina does not think so."

Miss Navratilova, ranked among the world's top three women tennis players, was rebuffed last month by the U.S. House. It postponed decision on a private bill to allow her citizenship two years earlier than the five years required by law.

Change Unlikely
The sponsor of the bill, Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, said that he hoped to sway opponents before the bill came up again, possibly late this spring. Mrs. Navratilova, however, said that her daughter had told her that a change in the House vote was unlikely.

Few of the issues are familiar to Mrs. Navratilova, a pleasant, gracious woman in her mid-40s. Sitting in the parlor of the family home in this suburb of Prague, she said that she understood only that the Czech government would not allow her visit until her daughter was a U.S. citizen.

"Why?" she was asked. She replied with a smile and a shrug. She noted that her daughter's paternal grandmother would visit the tennis player this year. "She is 80 years old, so there is no problem," Mrs. Navratilova said. "Actually

there is no problem if you are more than 55 years old." She looked both pleased and saddened that she was not.

"I should like to see my daughter twice a year at least," she added, "but it is not possible."

They have not seen each other since shortly before Miss Navratilova announced in September, 1975, at the U.S. Open tournament at Forest Hills that she had asked for political asylum. Miss Navratilova, then 18, blamed officials of the Czech tennis federation for her decision, saying that they were complaining that she was becoming too Americanized.

Expensive Tastes
Her taste for luxury goods is well known and contrasts with the plain and sparse furnishings of her family home, a gray, two-story stucco house that is getting a new roof. One of the major decorations inside is a poster of Miss Navratilova in action on the court. It is dated 1975.

When she defected, Miss Navratilova also complained that the Czech tennis officials were attempting to restrict her career. "They want me to stay home more," she said. "I felt that if I didn't get out I could not become the best player in the world. Politics had nothing to do with my decision. It was strictly a tennis matter."

Mrs. Navratilova and her husband, Miss Navratilova's stepfather, said that they had had no hint that she would defect.

"It was very difficult for us because we were so afraid for her being alone in a foreign country at her age," her mother said. She denied that the defection had made trouble for the rest of the family here. "No," she said, "nothing. We have lived in this village for many years. Nobody was unkind."

Miss Navratilova learned to play tennis in this town of 5,000 in the green countryside about 15 miles from Prague.

Mrs. Navratilova's mother, Martina's grandmother, has lived here 45 years. She was ranked No. 2 in the country 35 years ago and helped teach her granddaughter to play.

"We all play," Mrs. Navratilova said. "My mother played, I played, my husband was Martina's first coach. My other daughter, Jana, plays now. But none was as good as Martina."

The mother is kept aware of her daughter's success by telephone and mail. "She calls every month," Mrs. Navratilova said.

Mayor of Accord Set on Games

ATHENS, May 16 (IHT)—Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles announced here tonight that "a major breakthrough" had been reached in his city's negotiations to stage the 1984 summer Olympic Games.

"Agreement has been reached. It's been resolved," he said, referring to the problem of financial liability for the Games, which has threatened Los Angeles' eligibility.

Mayor Bradley, who arrived here only tonight, said he had spoken to Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, about the problem. He implied that lawyers for the city and the IOC had helped in the reported agreement during several days of talks here before the formal opening tonight of the IOC's 80th annual meeting.

The mayor would not reveal details of the agreement, which he said would be announced by the IOC later this week. But, in answer to a question whether the Los Angeles City Council would accept the compromise, he said assuredly, "Yes, sir."

Although his city is the sole candidate to stage the 1984 summer Games, the issue of financial liability has split both sides to the point where the IOC was reported to be planning a face-saving device to reopen the bidding.

Earlier tonight at the official opening ceremonies at the 1,800-year-old Herodas Atticus Theater, Lord Killanin warned Los Angeles that it might lose the Games.

"I think I should make it clear," he said, "that if there is only one applicant, it does not necessarily mean that they will get the Games. This will be decided when the vote is taken."

The vote is scheduled for Thursday, as is the vote on the city for

the 1984 winter Olympics. There are three candidates for those Games, Sapporo, Japan; Sarajevo, Yugoslavia; and a conglomerate of Swedish cities headed by Gothenburg.

Earlier, Lord Killanin sought to undercut Los Angeles' strength as the sole candidate.

"Montreal, as well as other towns besides, has signified its readiness to be a candidate again for the staging of the 1984 Games, should Los Angeles... not be chosen," he said.

These "other towns" are understood to include Munich, the site of the 1972 Games, Mexico City, the site of the 1968 Games, and possibly Brussels, never an Olympic host. Montreal staged the Games in 1976.

Lord Killanin's public warning was not unexpected by Los Angeles officials, who have often been told the same privately. Los Angeles and the IOC have been deadlocked over various questions, including what each regards as the other's autocratic methods.

A key question is the one of financial liability for the Games, inspired by Montreal's rumored \$1-billion debt for capital expenditure. The IOC has insisted that financial responsibility be shared between the United States Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles city government, as dictated by IOC rules.

However, the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, an umbrella organization, challenged this rule for the still-unformed Los Angeles organizing committee. Under this plan, the Los Angeles city government would have no liability and no role in any spending.

What the Californians feared was runaway expense and a taxpayers' revolt, possibly ending in a referendum to cancel the staging of the Games. The Southern California committee insisted that the only way to control spending — it is pledged to "spartan" Games — was not to let the politicians or the IOC decide what facilities are needed.

One Los Angeles official explained the principle involved this way today: "At Montreal, it was the wealthiest federation decided it wanted the height of the stage raised five-eighths of an inch and it had to be done at a cost of more than \$100,000. We're not going to have anybody tell us to raise our stage five-eighths of an inch."

Brown Named Coach of Year
ATLANTA, May 16 (UPI)—Hubie Brown, the Atlanta Hawks who led a team of young and inexperienced players into the NBA playoffs, has been named Coach of the Year.

The Hawks, after four losing seasons, finished 41-41 under Brown in his second year as coach. The record was enough to land a playoff berth, but the Hawks were eliminated in the first round by the Washington Bullets of the NBA's Central Division.



